

COUNT

CKEY.

I. The prevention of the Expulsion of
the Fetus

II. The obviating the Consequences of the
Expulsion. The 1st is done.

1. By avoiding causes capable of pro-
ducing it.

2. By counteracting their Influence
Fetus position must be guarded against
by restoring due Vigor to the system
and avoiding plethora, (and here much
depends on the attention of the patient
herself but notwithstanding all this care
we must counteract the influence of the
causes, by allaying commotions when
already excited, (and by the removal of
every stimulating Cause we can either
tend to increase, support, or renew
moderate action

For this many things may be employed

When Delir^m Animi occurs recourse
must be had to Cordials, (and thus we
may relieve all supervening Diseases,
The consequences, whether Hemorrhagy
Convulsions, &c. are generally to be treated
as if they arose from other Causes.

To prevent the Expulsion, V.S. is the
most powerful Remedy, yet the propriety
of it has been much disputed, because
by inducing Del^m Animi, it promotes
Expulsion; but there is a tendency to He-
morr^y here, (and this may be prevented
by V.S. & sometimes succeeds, but not
always; where there are evident Marks
of Inflammⁿ it certainly sh^d. not be
had recourse to.

Laxatives become essentially requisite
where the belly can't be opened by regimen.

but brisk purgatives sh^d. always be
avoided, for they give too violent a stimulus
to the Pectum Lev. Elect. Prunes. Lem.
Cream. Tart. & flor Sulph. are well suited
Opium is a termally useful an agent
Remedy, (and after U.S. it scarcely ever
fails; it diminishes the Circulation, (and
also the Extreme pains w^c promote the
Expulsion of the fetus, but small doses
sh^d. be used at first.

Where Hemorrh. takes place a horizontal
posture with absolute rest are requisite &
the Chamber sh^d. be kept as dark
(and cool as possible, without the least
Noise. Also Cold and Astringents must
be had recourse to, Sometimes becomes
necessary to forward the Expulsion to
relieve by artificial means becomes
the only Remedy. — In

In many Instances, after Abortion
where it is followed by great Debility these
statues are required. When the system
remains in an unstable and relaxed
state, the best effects are often derived
from sea Bathing &c. Penzance Bath.

Regimen of pregnant Women. A re-
gular Life and temperance must be
strictly obs^d. with free & moderate
Exercise and agreeable Company, all
compressions to the Breast & abdomen
sh^d. be disused; the Belly sh^d. be
kept lax (and all fatigue sh^d. as
much as possible especially by those
subject to abortion - —

Affections peculiar to Puerperal Condition
The term puerperal fever is ap-
plied to one of a peculiar Nature, w^{ch} is
regimen

depends on a Specific Contagion.

The Weed is ushered in like any other febrile Paroxysm, with a cold & hot and sweating Stage. At a medium it runs its course in 24 hours. It is seldom dangerous.

The Puerperal Fever is preceded by a slighter sense of Cold, than the Weed, succeeded by Heat, &c. is attended with Headach, confined to the forehead.

There occur in the Abdomen an Acute pain (and sense of soreness, with distence on from Wind, Borborygmic (and) Soreness. The secretion of the Milk (and the Menstrual discharge are scanty.

The fever is suffly characterized by
i.e. a pain (and soreness of the
where Abdomen

abdomen (and the pelvic loose Mass)
On Dissection the Intest. Canal has been
found affected for the most part with
Inflam.ⁿ often with Mortification, (and
there has been discovered in the cavity
of the abdomen a putrid Saries.

The Disease has been observed to be
Epidemic, it has appeared in private
practice to a No. of Childbed Women at
the same time, who were attended by the
same Midwife. I am inclined to think
of the puerperal State not in no other way
than as giving Predisposition. The Con-
dion resembles that of Erysipelas af-
fecting the abdom. Viscera. The Inflam.ⁿ
of the Viscera I look on as symptomatic.
The Intentions of Cure are to (1) ^{regulate}
-rate, the Inflammation, to excite ^{regimen}

The same, to correct Putrescency,
and strengthen the patient.

Emoll. Injections are of use, both
in the 1st and 2^d Intentions (and some
have recom^d. purgatives to be taken
by the Mouth.

After the Inflamⁿ has in some measure
subsided the use of such measures only
as we do in fevers of the typhous or
putrid kind.

The Miliary Fever commences with
the symptoms of other Fevers and is
aggravated by the healing Methods
used for relieving it. The Eruption
succeeds a peculiarly pricking sen-
sation. Its first appearance is
under the form of small red spots, which
in a day or two turn into small
white

white pustules. On the appearance of
the Eruption the preceding Anxiety is
diminished. For the most part after the
Eruption there occurs marks of Debility.

Where proper attention is paid to avoid
heat, the Disease will seldom take place.
Cure. It has been recommended in the
first place during the period of Anxiety
to favor the Eruption in the 2^d place
to moderate it and lastly to invigorate Debi-
lity & pubescency by the use of Cordials
and Antiseptics.

During the Anxiety recourse is often
had to Emetics, the best of w^h are warm
water Cham: Tea, tickling wth a feather.
When it can be done, V. S. is to be
avoided —————

Frequent
regimen

Some have much advised Fomentation
of the Legs, but I think this in genl.
is also to be avoided.

Diaphoretics have likewise been advised
but in this way nothing more sh^d be done
than a mild saline Julep sparingly given.

As a Cordial I've found nothing so useful
as Camphor formed into an Emulsion
with simple Cinnamon Water.

As a refrigerant Cathartic the Crem.
Tart. sh^d be conjoined wth accidulated Drinks.

The Chronical affections, w^{ch} especially happen
to Child bed Women are spoken of in their
proper places —

With this we finish what we
had to say of Chronical Diseases, &
we next proceed to the consideration
where we sh^d genl. Class or division of Diseases
into Acute & Chronic —

Hæmorrhagiæ. Or Evacuations of Blood.

Hæmorrhagiæ in genl.

In this Order I have associated all the
principal Discharges of Blood
They have a strong Analogy to one
another, their symptoms are accounted
for on the same principles & the same
Cure is much the same. But it is
disputed whether these discharges are
from Arteries or Vessels, or from large
or small vessels; this we can't enter
upon -
They are all divided into *Spontaneous*
or *regimen*

and passive w^e are essentially different
and the principal practical distinction
With regard to the passive Hemorrhages in general they sometimes proceed from Mechanical Rupture, (and sometimes from morbid States of the vessels or fluids. —

In the active kind, a much greater resemblance takes place, they arise from a Rupture of vessels from their increased Action, w^e action arises from peculiar sensitive or peculiar sensibility, such sensibility is what is called Hemorrhagic Efforts. Epistaxis.

i.e. Nose is a discharge from the Nose, & where many appellations, the most 1790

System. It has no particular Name
yet most Nosological Writers make it
a distinct Genus. Sauvage calls it *Spontanea*
Hæmorrhæa; *Hæmorrhæa*; but we with
Edw. Vogel, Cullen, &c. call it *Epistaxis*
when it goes so far as to produce some
Lesion of the Functions, Of all the
Hæmorrhæies, it is the most frequent
and often is rather salutary:

History: The Discharge is preceded
by just a florid face, with Turgescence
& swelling near the part, a grievous pain
in the head, most in the frontal sinusses
we often intermits there is vertigo (and
indisposition to sleep, we are much dis-
turbed by Dreams. The patient at-
tends steadily to any Subject; frequent

Strength fails, the Extremities grow
cold the pulse becomes small (and feeble
and Del'm Anemic comes on ending
then in Death

Diagnosis It is known by the bloody
discharge, But it is not always Epistaxis
where there is only a discharge (and no lesion
of functions, we wd not call it Epistaxis
when it occurs as the conseq. of accidental
Injuries or of other Diseases not in the latter
stages of pregnancy, when it often occurs from
a change in the distribution of blood tho
plethora may assist: in febrile fever it is
a symptom from a change in the blood
(and in Infant. Diseases it is rather Cri-
tical, so that besides the discharge of
blood, we must take in the absence of
external Injury (and of other diseases
we may produce it. Now Epistaxis
where it is preceded by Rushing, Ham
Ver=

Vertigo (and *Immensus Aurium*,
The Remote causes are not always
evict. but some conditions of Life are more
subject to it than others, it may occur in
them from sleeping, Coughing & ex. trisling
causes.

The Inert position may be made there
or a strong action of the vessels; hence it a-
rises from high feeding an inactive line
of life, Youth &c. It is said to be most
frequent with females and also to be her-
editary.

It generally ceases spontaneously
and naturally (ends in a cure; But it
is very apt to return. A sudden stoppage
of it is often bad, producing *Vertigo*
Lethargy, (and even *apoplexy*) (and
most frequently *Hæmoptysis* ending in
Phthisis pulmonalis — The

The long continuance of it may also produce bad effects; & w^c we may judge by the quantity of blood advanced Age, debilitated habits, succeeding Diseases (and particularly by the Action of functions induced by it as loss of strength, feeble pulse, coldness of the Extremities and Del^u anmic, in all w^c cases it is attended with danger.

The proximate Cause is a Thrupline of Vessels arising from increased Action over the whole system, but at the Nose in particular. When Hemor^y is produced w^e need for all the symptoms.

The Cure is to be carried on either
I. During the time of the discharge, or
II. After the Discharge is stop^d, with a view of preventing the return of it.
White

[illegible]

While the blood flows it is a question, whether it sh^d. be left to nature or be stopped by artificial means. And of this we form a judgement from the following circumstances.

1. The quantity of the Discharge.
2. The appearance of the blood.
3. The constitution with w^{ch} Epistaxis occurs.
4. The former habit of the patient.
5. The Consequences resulting from the discharge.

If the quantity is moderate, the blood florid, with marks of plethora, in youth, in vigorous constitution or if habitual (and producing acrimony and vigor) it may be allowed to proceed to some extent. But where the contrary circumstances happen we

we must endeavour to stop it, & it is to be attempted on the following principles

I. By diminishing the force propelling the blood to the ruptured vessels. This is done,

1 By diminishing the gen^l Impetus of the blood from diminishing the q^{ty} of the blood; (and also diminishing the action of the heart and blood vessels

2 By diminishing the Impetus of the blood at the Nose in particular; from diminishing the Causes Stimulating the vessels of the Nose to action & from diminishing the sensibility of those vessels.

II. By increasing the resistance to the passage of Blood thro the ruptured vessels. This is done.

1. By the Spaction of the vessels
2 By Mechanical Compression

3. By Spasmodic Constriction.

4. By coagulation of blood in the Curves of the vessels, after the Hemorrhagy is stopd. we must prevent its return.

1. By removing or avoiding Causes, producing such an Impetus of blood as will occasion a Rupture of vessels.

2. By increasing the Strength of the vessels at the Nose, so as to enable them to resist the Impetus. (And here you must be very cautious, for imprudent measures may have bad effects. —)

Genl. Bloodl.g is often used wth advantage but it must not be promiscuously employed merely because, especially in Children. This Disease sometimes produces erect Jaundice, and then Bleeding w^{ld} be very bad. It is very useful while symptoms of plethora continue
ut

10. It may remove, (and with them the
Hæmorrhagy. It is also very good where
there is an augmented action of the ves-
sels increasing Impetus. In more Pusillitate
it can't cure, nor can be expected much
from it in a local increased Action. Say
it is chiefly used to prevent a return.
But it is harmful when it becomes habi-
tual to the system, as it induces plethoria
so that it is only to be used where there
are symptoms of plethoria (and wth out w^{ch}
we may expect a return of the discharge.
Topical Bleeding is best to stop the
Discharge when present, and Cupping &
Scarification from the Temples (and between
the Shoulders are used. Dry Cupping is
said to be good, but I w^d not expect much
from either of these, they are only good
in local increased action. Laches 6. The
Hæmorrhoidal Vessels are used, especially
where.

where Manna has attenuate with Eps-
soms, but I can't see much good to be
derived from it or by removing this
constipation we induce more.

Cathartics, are more useful to remove
the cause of the Purcharge, they may
produce an Evacuation from the system in
general, (and they don't serve to induce
a plethoric state afterwards. The refrigerant
sues are more particularly useful, as
they produce Excitation (prevalent on
Evacuation) Glaubers salt alone, or joined
with Manna, is very good, but Cream
of Tartar is preferable as a refrigerant
and diminishes the Action of the vessels.

Cathartic (and cooling) Injections have
also been used, but they are only good
in a bound state of the belly, where
Purgatives can't be taken by mouth
Sedatives of the refrigerant kind are
(used

used, particularly Nitre, either dissolved in any watery Menstruum or in powder so porous ones are also used as Opium, w^{ch} is a very powerful sedative tho' but temporary, but it is unfit to produce morbid sensibility, hence sh^d be avoided.

Pectilivium has been used to determine blood to the legs, w^{ch} is known by its action on the Nervous Energy. It has influence on the whole system (and it often promotes a discharge of blood, whether it is stimulant or sedative it will increase the discharge and I don't know how it can prevent the return, so that it is of no use.

Astringents have been used both internally and externally w^{ch} at first may be attended with bad consequences but when there is danger from a great loss of blood, they may be useful

Of those internally used, none
are better than those containing the
Vitric Acid, as the Elar Vitr. also
Alum is used of use. The Vitr. Acid may
be considered the basis in powder or
lovely, some use Vegetable Astringents
particularly the Bistors. But if mild
ones are best, unless in peculiarity of
habit.

External Astringents, as the Steams
of Vinegar are applied to the bleeding
Vessels, drawn into the Nose by Insuffi-
cation, but I am doubtful if the Stim-
ulus from heat (and relaxation in-
duced) might not be bad. Injections of
Alum, Solutions of Gallic &c are better
But perhaps genl Astringents are
still better, as local applications to
the neck, we have frequently checked the

The discharge, but these require an unfavourable position of the Body. a Mouthful of cold Water, often renewed is perhaps preferable. But perhaps these are only Tonics (and not Astringents) strictly called.

Cold Bathing & Peruvian Bark have been used, (and are good where Debility is induced; but in general they are not admissible. Many advise Ligatures round the inferior Extremities so as to allow the ingress by the arteries (and to prevent the return of the Blood by the Veins (and keep it in the Extremities; but this can't do much (and if they compress the arteries they prove painful (and are not much used.

Compression of the bleeding vessels is used, as Vessels of Arteries moistened with astringent Solutions. The protrusion of these can't generally be borne

borne, but in urgent Cases they would
be used; and may produce good Effects
Erisipastics have sometimes been
used. Now they operate I can't say, but
they have been said to produce good Ef-
fects. They are used where a large de-
gree of Inflammation has occurred, where they
may act as a Stimulus to the vascular
system and may occasion a Constriction
like that from Cold. At least they may
take off the effects of peculiar Irritability
and take off determination to the parts
but I wd rather favor the former opinion
Cool Regimen. The body in the be-
ginn^g must be kept in a cold temperature, tho
not too much, so all motion must be avoided, y^e head
kept as cool as possible, but rather forward to pre-
vent swelling y^e blood. y^e Diet must be cool, not
stimulat^g, nor highly nutritious, a full meal must
not be used. This Regimen is particularly useful
to prevent a return

Hemoptysis.

This is said to be a very dangerous Disease, but it is only so by its consequences, as producing phth. pulmonalis. Its symptoms are not apparently distressing nor alarming. The most favorable habits are the same as in Epistaxis, the sanguine & plethoric.

History. It is ushered in by coughing, sneezing, &c. Sometimes coming on like fever, with lassitude, shivering fits, coldness of the feet, Anxiety, Dyspnea & Irritation in the Trachea, a sweet or salt taste in the Mouth with a discharge of florid blood either alone or mixed with Saliva. There is a general heat from in the Breast extending to the axillae (and back), anxiety about the præcordia Oppression & difficulty of breathing, at

At length it diminishes (and is fol-
lowed by a Expectoration of a salish matter
It next stops (and afterwards returns. The
discharge is generally small. It is seldom
attended wth any danger. Sometimes a great
discharge comes on but once (and in many
forms are spit up by Mouthfuls, threatening
suffocation (and appears as if from Hemise-
cations of Vessels, but it is merely Gluton
of the blood coagulated in the Hemisections
of the Trachea, but this only occurs where
the discharge is very great (and then the
disease speedily terminates. In consequence
of the loss of blood Debility is induced, there
is paleness, a sense of coldness in the
Extremities, a quick small (and irregular
pulse, (and the patient is either m^{thly}
suffocated or cut off by supervening Del-
irium.

Diag=

Diagnosis. In general it is easily known from other Affections (and unless where there is bloody Expectoration it can not exist. But Hemorrhagy may happen from other sources. When from the Hamorrhoidal, or neighbouring parts the taste discovers it (and is not evacuated by coughing or any efforts of the Lungs. But it is more difficult to distinguish it from blood coming from the Trachea, which is much less alarming than that from y^e Lungs & is the consequence of some preceding accident severe coughing &c. (and there is a soreness referred to some part of the Trachea (and this has less of a frothy appearance (and is less mixed with Mucus (and other expectorated Matter, than what comes from the Lungs.

Remote Causes. Some habits are

are more liable to it than others.

It is connected with a particular period of life, by habit it may occur late in life, but it begins at early periods, particularly in Women when the Menstrues are expected. It mostly occurs from the 18.th to the 25.th year in Males. It is more liable to males than females. It is much connected with a long Neck (and narrow chest) a fair countenance, ruddy and light hair, (and also with distortions of the bones of the Thorax. Those who are most sprightly, of an acute genius (and most liable to passion are most subject to it. It is said to be most frequent at the full moon (and in the Spring season.

The Exciting Causes are
Circumstances inducing plethora
as

as high feeding, Sedentary Life, &
Obstruction to Circulation in the large
vessels, as Aneurism or polypus in the
large arteries (and Heart, Exaggerated
accelerating Circulation, as Spasmodic
spasmodic Liquors, and Stimulating
Food, hot Chambers, quick motions
as dancing, &c whatever requires an
strong Action of the Lungs, as long
and loud speaking. violent bodily
exertions &c will all produce this
Disease, all these may produce
Phthisis.

Often the discharge continues after
the removal of the exciting causes
after having once occurred. It is
supported by increased Action of the
vessels supporting increased Impetus
There is not a tendency to healing
as in Epistaxis by the first In-
terruption

Intention Suppurations never occurs
in Epistaxis, but it often does by the
Disruption in Haemoptysis (and hence
it often produces phthisis).

Some say that this fatal tendency
arises from the soft and spongy tex-
ture of the Lungs; others from the con-
stant Action of Air: they are subjected
(and others attribute it their exposure
to Air. But this last circumstance
operates equally on the Membr.^y from
the Nose (and exposure to the Air coagu-
lates the blood, produces Thrombosis
and stops the Disruption
The soft and spongy texture may
have effect. But yet the greatest
danger

danger is from a peculiar condition
of the Lungs previous to the Hemor-
rhage and this state occasions its appearance
in the Lungs rather than in the Nose.
From this circumstance we sh^d. also
acco^t. for its sequel.

The Practice will vary according
as it is an active or passive Hemor-
rhagy. A Stoppage is sometimes dan-
gerous (and then it sh^d. be left to
nature. But when artificial Means
are proper we proceed upon the following
plan.

I, The Stopping the discharge of
Blood.

From the use of such measures
we tend to diminish the mischief
by

by w.^e the blood is expelled; w.^e is done
by the removal of plethora when it
exists; by diminishing the gen.^l impetus
of the Circulation; by diminishing
local increased action when it takes place
in the vessels of the Lungs; (and by pro-
ducing a determination of blood to parts
of the system remote from the Lungs
2. From the use of such measures
as augment the resistance to the pas-
sage of blood thro' the ruptured vessels
of the Lungs.

II. The prevention of the return of the
discharge. 1. By preventing the occurrence
of a plethoric state.

2. By carefully avoiding causes in-
creasing the Momentum of the blood in gen.^l

3

B. By guarding against cucumist?
augmenting the perfetus of the blood
at the Lungs in particular.

A. By supporting free Circulation on
the Surface of the body.

III. The combatting the sequelæ of the
affection.

1. a State of Inanition —

2. Suppuration in the Lungs

In this Disease genl. Vaccinations are
much used successfully

Bloodletting, i.e. mostly produces
great benefit. In some Cases it has
been used to great extent successfully
in removing plethora when present
(and threatening much danger. By
it we also combat the ulcerative In-
flamⁿ and the phlogistic Diathe-
sis.

Diathesis; we must be guided by
the state of the pulse (and other signs
of plethora) but even when these are
absent small bleedings are used to
prevent the local increased action. But
I think they go too far in these cases
by repeating it, unless carried to great
height it gives rise to plethora, espe-
cially where it has become a habitual
Evacuation. The Induction of this habit
must be avoided, and when it has
come on we must endeavour to remove
it and prevent its bad consequences.
And for this nothing is better than
Refrigerant Cathartics. These
the most powerful Evacuants, produce
some effects, and don't tend to produce
Plethora

plethora, Hence they may be a use-
ful substitute for V. S. especially where
it is apt to become habitual. Glauc.
Salt. Inf. Sassa. are good, Loxm. Tart.
is the best, as both an Evacuant and
a Refrigerant.

Refrigerants strictly so called
are used where there are no strong marks
of a great degree of plethora, but an in-
creased Action or Impetus of Circulation
they are good in the active and passive
Kind, most of them come under the head
of Neutral Salts, Glauber's Salt, in pow-
der is used, but Wine in most persons
is a better Refrigerant and can be
thrown in to greater extent without
Nausea Cold applications act as

act as the refrigerants, but they are
also tonic Astringents. It w^d. be unsafe
to apply cold to the surface of the body
Drinking cold water is better (and
great advantage is said to be derived
from it) Ice swallowed (and Ice Cream
have also been used wth much benefit.

Sedatives strictly so called are also
used (and if Pediluvium or Opiates
be good they act this way, Water treated
stimulates much, but the Opiates at
first lessen the velocity of the pulse
but I think both are very precarious
and generally improper from the con-
sequences, Opiates may allay in-
creased action (and when there is great
fr-

Irregularly, dipping the Head in
tepid water may be of service, but in
genl. they serve rather to prevent a re-
turn, or to take off the Cause, than
to produce a radical cure. Some Medi-
cines may act by altering the mode
of Circulation, as Emetics, we were
first recommend by Dr. Robinson of
Dublin in Hemiplegia Cord uterine
Hemorrhages, who orders their repetition
five not freq. by given them, but thinks
then Concussion may produce bad Conseq.
where I employed them they had neither
good nor bad effects, nor is their effect
as determining to the surface permanent.
Sea Voyages may act the same way
by producing Nausea (and Vomiting) &c.

followed by Relaxation on the Surface.
They may be good this way, but when
long continued they may perhaps operate
from the sea Air (and also certainly from
the Exercise and gentle mode of Gestation
Other Modes of Gestation are also recom-
mended for the same purpose as

Riding on Horseback. But I don't
think these Remedies are so good
as is commonly imagined, neither here
nor in the last Stages of Phthisis per-
haps the sea is only good in far we-
ther, as Storms may deprive them
of Sleep, (and other Inconveniences may
occur, so that they sh^d not be used
unless in a vigorous State of the body,
Riding when used in a gentle manner
is of use, but when it accelerates
Circulation or produces Laxitude
it is hurtful; but, avoiding these
consequences it promotes free
Cn-

Circulation on the Surface (and opens
the small vessels.

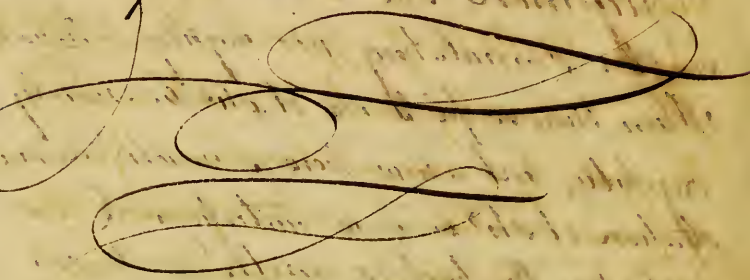
Blisters & Issues are used here
as well as in Epistaxis when the
the patient is exhausted by a great
discharge. They may also relieve the
cough, especially when it is supported
by an increased secretion of Mucous
from the Lungs.

Astringents are useful in an original
passive Hemorrh. or when this is in-
duced. They are never good in plethora
(and must only be used after the Hemorrh.
is stopped and evacuating measures used
where there is a partial congestion and
local increased action they are bad, but
where these are absent they are good
besides Cold, as a Tonic. Astringents
strictly so called, are good especially the

The Alm. Urines. Some water is recommend-
ed, but it acts only by its Coldness. Vitr.
acid is good either diluted or combined with
Aromatics, as the Acid Vitr. or it may be
given malum i.e. is often well united with
Vegetable Astringents, as with the Succus
Fragrans or Gum Amacore now the
Pulv. Symp. of the Edm. Phlegma, the Sang.
Draconis being rejected as it is insoluble in
the Stomach.

Regimen The Diet sh^d be low
neither stimulating nor highly nutritious
When there is plethora it sh^d be entirely
vegetable, but where there is much Exhaus-
tation it sh^d be more nutritious (and
perhaps the best is milk Diet, i.e.
is preferable to animal food, nothing
very hot sh^d be used, as it stimulates
Spirits, Aromatics, (and Spasms es-
pecially the Excreting ones, as anger
&c)

g.c. must be avoided (and what-
ever affects the Breathing is bad
as walking up (and down Stairs :
Nothing is of more consequence than
avoiding too much Heat & Cold, It
is very good to pass the Winter in
a warm Climate, (and in Summer
to return to a more temperate At-
mosphere.



Hematemesis

Hæmatemesis

This is a Discharge of Blood from the Stomach (and neighbouring parts) by vomiting. It is sometimes Idiosyncratic, but mostly symptomatic particularly of obstructed Menstrual History. There is just Nausea with anxiety referred to the Hypochondrium. There is a sense of Sticture (and sometimes apparent swelling, a loss of appetite, a weight about the Stomach (and at length the Hemorrhage appears. It is seldom florid, but mostly dark or black coloured. The quantity is various sometimes 3i or ij (and sometimes several pounds. The blood is often pure, sometimes mixed with slimy matter, with the Liquor of the Stomach, or with Bile. In this state it is also discharged by stool, with gripes & Tenesmus. But wth these

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Symptoms the belly is sometimes tender
after the blood is discharged the symp-
toms cease, but the discharge gently returns
either in a few hours in a day or two
the strength is exhausted great prostration
is produced and Anarchy and Delirium
succeed. Patients generally recover
from this Disease, or at least for some
time and it may occur at intervals
and when symptomatic of Amenorrhoea
it especially comes on once a Month but
is not dangerous.

Diagnosis. This is generally known
by the Hæmorrhage. The appearance of
Blood distinguished it from Hemoptysis
In Hematemesis it is black & more
coagulated, & are the effects of Hemorrhage
the when soon discharged in large
g. 13

quantity, is less coagulated, and then the succeeding Nausea and Sick-ness are more certain. Menstris is seldom seen in Menstris. But the best mark is the Mode of discharge more it is raised by cough and other efforts of the Lungs, but in the Menstris always dis- charged by vomiting.

Remote Causes. It is a rare Disease, but may be induced many habit. In females of a plethoric habit (and those subject to obstructed Menstris it is most frequent. In males it mostly happens in the Melancholic Tempera- ment (and in those formerly subject to Hemorrhoids - There is often no Occasional Cause, it proceeds from a morbid State of the Stomach but it has followed violent Striction

(And

hard Drinking, and strong mental
affections. In these there must be pre-
dispositions, but it may be produced
by severe Vomiting, or by worms or
Leeches accidentally introduced into the
Stomach, where it is produced mechanically
(and is of the passive kind) and its conse-
quences are most dangerous.

The Proximate Cause is an extra-
sation of blood; to wit: The predisposing
causes gave rise, and these things
acting directly on the vessels of the Sto-
mach, but Hem. have often hap-
pened, where the Disease arose from af-
fections of the Spleen, Liver, or small
Intestines, then it is purely Hemat.
but not where the blood descends from
the Nose, but in most cases it arises
from an Erosion or Disruption of the
blood vessels of the Stomach, and
partially from the vasa brevia —
some

Some symptoms arise from the accumulation of blood in the Stomach, some from the passage of the blood from the Stomach into the Intestines; others from its putrefaction to us the blood has been subjected (and others from the loss of blood. When it is symptomatic of other Diseases Inunction is seldom felt.

Practice. The measures are to be used either during the bloody Vomiting, or in the intervals. In the first case we aim at the following objects.

1. The bringing about a speedy Termination of the fit of Vomiting.

A By discharging the blood collected in the Stomach.

2 By preventing violent Efforts in Vomiting.

3 By promoting a tendency to the discharge.

discharge of blood by stool.

II. The prevention of the farther Effusion of blood into the Stomach.

1. By diminishing the Impetus of the blood in the ruptured vessels:

2. By preventing the free passage of blood thro these vessels during the intervals from Vomiting, we proceed on the following plan.

1. The removal of causes just producing the Disease.

2. The removal of that disposition in the system, w^h gives a tendency to the discharge

3. The Induction of such a state of the Stomach, & other diseased viscera, as will prevent the recurrence of farther Discharge from these vessels.

When it is caused from obstructed Men-
ses, we must restore them; when from
acrid

acid substances we must expell them
if from great Vomiting we must allay it
if from Worms or Leeches in the Sto-
mach we must destroy or expell them.
But often the Cause can't be found out
and often when known it can't be removed
In these Cases it is either produced by
a peculiar disposition to the discharge
or is supported by such a disposition.
This then must be removed by removing
a tendency to plethora in the system.
But we must also induce such a state
of the Stomach as will hinder the discharge
we do done by obstructing the Mouth of
the vessels, by Inodemic Stomach, or
by obstructing the simple Voles by
Astringents &c.

To these heads many measures
are adapted, but as they are mostly the
same

some as in the other Hemor. we shall only mention such as are not in common or are administered in a different manner. Emmenagogueues are most useful when it proceeds from cold Menstrues.

Ante Emetics are useful when it arises from great vomiting, particularly Opium. The Opium requires caution and must be given in small Doses.

V.S. is useful when there is much Plethora, but must be cautiously used even where symptoms of plethora still remain. Cathartics are less admissible in Hemor. than in other Hemor. as they, those refrigerent, excite Motion in the Stomach and w. accord. the refrigerants the not purgative may be harmful. Both these purposes may be better answered by Purgative Injections of the saline kind, w. sh. never be omitted.

Emetics

Emetics have been used by some
but they are only suited to partic^r cases and
when the Haemorrh^y is so large as to threa-
ten Life they must not be used.

Astringents Some recommend the
strongest Alkm^o Astring^{ts} as Vitr^l acid
Others say they are mostly dangerous
as sudden obstructions may be had.

But when patients are sinking under
the discharge they sh^d not be omitted
More gentle ones have been used, as
Veg^l Acid under the form of Infusⁿ. Ros^e &c
Vitr^l may be good in every Case. Prun-
barb in water, in various Infusion
or in powder, has been reckoned useful
Ice Water swallowed, and Cold apply-
ed to diff^t parts of the surface as
plunging the hands in Cold water &c
have

have been used, but are only admissible
in very profuse discharges;

Chalybeates of diff. kinds have been
used, but perhaps after the Disease is
stopt.

Low Diet, conjoined with Gentle
Lax. is best

Upon the whole Hematesis often
resists the efforts of art, while in other
cases it naturally terminates w/out
medical aid & particularly when it arises
from obstructed Menses.

Menorrhagia

Menorrhagia.

This Menorrhagy peculiar to Females is the most frequent (and dangerous of all the Menorrhagies) and is essentially different from the others, we are all preinclined; but this is an increased natural Discharge. It is to be obsd. that a Menor. from the uterus may take place independent of the Menstr. flux.

Under this head we treat of all the uterine Menor. in general, (and excepting the lochial discharge, the treatment is the same. But to Menorrhagia strictly so called belongs the following.

History. It is preceded by the met. symptoms of the menses, but of a higher degree, there is a gravative pain about the Loins & a stricture about the

The Hypochondria, Heat, partial flushings
Headach. Br. & Astring, flying spots
resembling the Rheumatism, often are
Achy sensation over the body, Sicknefs
at Stomach, loss of appetite, (and symp-
toms from Wind in the Bowels. The
discharge occurs as at the natural period
of Menstruation, but it is more excessive
(and remains longer it is black, gummy
or sanguous & watery. The Menses come
on at shorter periods than usual, but
Still we consider it to be Menorrhagia
Some of the functions soon become af-
fected, they lose their strength, become
pale, and the body wasted. The dis-
ease often terminates in Dropsy
sometimes in hectic fever, & in
Cases in Old Anemia, in ulceration
or Cancerous ulcers.

The Diagnosis is generally well
marked by the bloody Discharge
is out w. it can't be lost. can

can it escape the knowledge of the
physic! But the Discharge may be
large and produce no Aenow of
functions (and then it is to be con-
sidered as salutary, so that before we
say it is present we must examine
whether it has been preceded by pains
about the uterus like Labour pains,
if it induces Debility (and pale com-
plexion, but the best Mark is the con-
comitant febrile symptoms.

Causes. These are the same as in
other Menorrh. It occurs in females of
a plethoric habit (and chiefly in advan-
ced periods of Life, from the 35 to
the 45th year of age. But it may
be produced by various accidents
as severe strokes during pregnancy
(accidents in Delivery &c. The

The Theory is much involved
in that of the menstrual flux. I w^d
refer the action of the remote causes to
three heads. 1st from their giving
uncommon determination of Blood
to the uterus 2^d from their producing
increased action of that viscus & 3^d from
their occasioning want of due resistance
to the impetus of blood there. In the 1st
part it is an active Hamor. y. and in
last principally passive.

The symptoms preceeding the Evacuation
may be expelled on the distention of y^e
vessels of the uterus and neighbouring
parts from the blood w^{ch} is to be
discharged

The Practice varies according to the
different Causes the Circumstances of
the habit, the concomitant affections
and the state of the Discharge. It
may in gen^l be referred to I.

I. The restraining the Discharge when present.

1. From such measures as diminish the force occasioning the Discharge; by diminishing or moderating the gen^l Impetus of the Circulation; by altering the distribution of the Blood, so as to diminish the flow to the uterus; by diminishing the morbid Action of the uterus or its vessels — But when these don't answer,

2. From such measures as augment resistance to the passage of Blood thro the vessels by w^{ch} it is to be discharged, w^{ch} is done, by giving latitude for a full contraction of the uterus by ~~precedence~~ producing a constriction of ruptured vessels; or by inducing the Coagulation of blood in the open Orifices of vessels —

The

Tho by these means a temporary Cure may be obtained yet we must not expect a curifical Cure, it may return at the next Menstrual Period, or be renewed by very slight accidents; (and hence we have recourse to

II. The prevention of its return; (and there is no Remedy in it: this is more necessary, (and it is done.

1. By diminishing partial Congestion.

2. By avoiding Causes increasing either the general Impetus of the Blood, or the Impetus at the Uterus in particular.

3. By removing the tendency of the Uterus to increased Action —

4. By giving additional Vigor to the uterine vessels. —

Many Remedies are used, but we shall take notice only of such as

as are administered in a manner
different from that in other Hemorrhages.

Proper Regimen is perhaps to be
most depended on, the attending motion
must be enjoined she must seldom
quit her bed and never her Chamber
The position of the body must be
observed she must lie on one side
or back not on her sides. She
must avoid both mental and cor-
poral Stimuli, as light, noise
heat, particularly that of the fire. w.
is worse than that of the bed.
The Chamber must be rather
cool, the bed cloths very thin
and light, and as a soft
bed is bad, a mattress must be
used. The aliment whether
solid or fluid must be rather
cool, mild and gentle, and in this

This way plenty of Drink may be
given especially if she is thirsty, Cordial
Drinks must be avoided, Vegetable Diet
is the best, (and if any Animal food be used
it sh^d be milk (and weak broths given
sparingly in small quantity at a time
but their frequent repetition is sometimes
indicated by the great discharge inducing
inanition. The best effects may arise
from avoiding depressing (and exciting
passions, (and unless in urgent cases
these measures may be sufficient. But
V.S. may be used if there is great plethora
but it is best for preventing a return of
the Menstru. (and may be used before
the menses, if it does not prevent their
flowing; (and if there is a plethora at
the same time it may produce good
effects, but it is liable to objections.
Cathartics or Refrigerants may be

be more useful than V.S.
Opuders have often been found use-
ful, but are only so from a peculiarity
in the Discharge. It is justly remark-
ed that where V.S. is necessary Opuders
are bad, nor are they good in the passwe
kind from a large Prothine. They
are only good when the discharge is
succeeded or attended by great pain abt.
the Loin; they may allay the en-
durate Action w^{ch} supplants the Motion.
They must be given in full doses from
w^{ch} we will know if they may be
repeated or not, but they give a tendency
to an increased future discharge (and
hence the disease is very frequent to
Drun Drinkers.

Emetics have also been employed
but of doubtful many (are they are
so

so here, as every Motion must be avoided. They may determine something to the surface. But for this purpose Sudorifics are better, (and have been used with singular advantage in this Disease. I've lately had a Case communicated to me where Dover's powder had the best effects after other Medicines had failed. It may allay the pains, where Opium is exceptionable. Yet after all these means may too slow and then.

Astringents taken internally, may be useful, tho' they have sometimes produced bad Effects, yet I've never met with any bad consequences from them, only in some cases they seemed to increase the pains. When the Discharge is

is

is from want of resistance to the
blood in the uterine vessels they may
produce a radical cure, (and may give
relief in other cases. The most powerful
are the Min. ones w^h have for their
basis the Vetr. Acid The acid of Elx.
Vetr. is very good, or the dulcified, as
also the fulv. Hypt. Alum may be
given with ly. Rmo or wth Suc. Japono
Astringents applied externally, have
the same good Effects. Cold applications
particly to the Pudendi (and Loins
have often great success, cloths dipp^d
in cold water (and vinegar have been
applied, but they are only admissib^{le}
in the last cases (and perhaps in
these

These Cases Blisters may be useful

To prevent a return, we employ means during an Interval. This is sometimes done by guarding against plethora (and in other cases by avoiding causes giving increased Action. But generally Memor. is passive or if active is connected with a tenderness of the vessels; hence,

"Tonics are necessary. Exercise with cold Bathing are very useful, as also Chalybeates, or when the former can't be used the Bark is a good Tonic either in substance or watery Infusion.

Memor.

Hemorrhoids

It may be a question whether this Disease sh^d. be ranked among the Hemorrhagies. In some of the best Anatomical Writers you'll find the affection divided into 3 Species. 1. The bleeding Piles. 2. The blind piles (and 3. what has been called the suppressed piles, where there is a discharge merely of a thin watery fluid.

History. For the most part it begins with pains about the Os sacrum, Rubor (and Tumor, gradually from the head, Cancrum from the Anus, sensation of heat, Itchiness in the pained parts (and a frequent Inclination to go to stool, but little discharge of feces, manifest tumors external (and internal

increasing with the Disease, (as
we also rendering the pain of the anus
very severe (and the discharge by stool
often breaks the Tumors, w^{ch} greatly re-
lieves the pat^t blood is generally ch-
anged with the stools, (and at length
coagulated Turnips come away, and the
Discharge itself occurs but in the case
what we call bleeding piles occur, w^{ch}
are also internal, (and are relieved by
Evacuation; the bleeding sometimes con-
tinues, often intermits, (and sometimes
returns once or twice a year w^{ch} is very
various, in some cases returning 2
or 3 times a week. The discharge is
sometimes 3i (and sometimes 4i
When it becomes habitual (and ne-
cessary to the system, a stoppage
pro.

produces bad consequences as induces
ed pains at the Anus extending to the
rest of the body, particularly the Hypochond-
rium; severe colic pains, vomiting, great
Constipation, Hemorrh. from other parts
of the body, from the Stomach. The parts
where it is seated often suppurate i.e. is known
by the pain being more fixed, constant &
severe, with heat about the parts, febrile
symptoms, strong pulse, sickness, thirst
and vomiting. The Tumor at length
breaks (and sometimes heals kindly
and sometimes produces snow ulcers
or Gangrene. In some Cases it induces
incurable Affections as apoplexy, Mania
Lachry & Dropsy, Paralysis, &c but the
last generally from the great Evacuations.
Diag.

Diagnosis. It is known by the
Tumour (and pains (and in the End
by the bloody discharge, Ascander pro-
duce Tenesmus (and Heaviness, but never
give pain or Tumour in these parts
In other bloody discharges by Stool there
are no Affections of the Proctum (and in
them the blood is not pure, hence the
Marks of it are evident.

Causes. It occurs in advanced periods
of Life (and is most freq^t in Women, es-
pecially in pregnancy. Those of lax &
plethoric habits (and who have used
much Opium, are most subject to it.

The Exciting Causes produce a copious
flow of blood to the seat of the disease
(and prevent the return of the venous

venous blood from these parts. These
causes are Stimulant purgatives, as
Aloes; Purgatives, Schorosity of the Lungs,
hard feces, &c. all w^h produce congestion
in the parts. But it is disputed whether
there is produced a varicose state of the
veins, or an Effusion of blood coagulated
in the Cell^l Membrane. From the Dis-
sections of Morgagni (and Haller) have
been found, but the Effusion is
often found where it could be traced to
no vessel (see D.^r Clarton's Thesis)

The pain, Tensusmus, &c. arise from
the distension of vessels of the Cell^l.
Membrane. The heat arises from
Inflamⁿ produced. The Discharge from
a Rupture of Vessels or predominant
Sacs

Sacs; where the Discharge is excessive
Inundation is produced, as in other large
Memor. The consequences are the same
as in the cases where it is stop. In
the Practice of this as of other Memor.
we use Measures while it is present
(and also to prevent its return. It is of-
ten salutary (and gives a termination to
other more dangerous Affections as Mania
&c. Hence, during it we must rather Me-
ligate, in order to prevent a bad tendency
The Treatment varies according to the
circumstances of the Affection, or to its
deficient States of Tumour, of Evacuation
(and of Suppression —
I. In the State of Tumour, we

1. Counteract the Inflammⁿ

2. Promote a discharge of blood.

II. In the state of Evacuation, to prevent Inanition, we.

1. Diminish the Impetus of blood at the part affected.

2. Increase the resistance to the passage of blood thro' the ruptured vessels

III. In a state of Suppression, we must be guided by the consequences (and,

1. We abate the particular affections induced

2. We restore the discharge; or if this can't be done,

3. We compensate the discharge by vicarious Evacuations.

When it is terminated we prevent its return as far as is admissible,

1. By laboring and preventing accⁿ

Accidents serving to give a detenninalⁿ
of blood to the Proctum.

2. By avoiding (and counteracting cir^A
cumstances preventing the free circula-
tion of blood thro^u vessels of ^{the} Proctum.

3. By restoring due tone to the vessels
when in a relaxed state —

4. By removing frigid^{III} morbid local
affections supporting the Hemorrhage.

Accordingly very various Meth^s have
been used.

Blood^g is used previous to the
Hemorrh^y if the pain be excessive (and
general, but it must never be used
liberally, (and may mostly be super-
ceeded by topical U. S. by Leeches
applied at the Anus, (and in many
cases

Cases it is recom^d to open the Tumors
with a lancet, w.^{ch} is not in any Case so
dangerous as might be imagined the
Opening gives little discharge (and is
very useful. If these can't be used, or
after their use, the

Antiphlogistic Regimen & Hori-
zontal posture are useful.

External Applications. Sulphur has
been used both internally (and externally
but without good reason, it is better to rub
with Oil or any soft Ointment, (and it
is often useful to sit over the Steam of
Warm water. Camphor has often been
advised (and perhaps it is best united
with Oil. When the Inflam.ⁿ is high
Saturnic Ointment is useful. Opium

Opium, in great great pain, had been used both internally & externally, but in the former way it is bad as tending to bind up belly w.^{ch} must be kept open for w.^{ch} purpose

Gentle Cathartics are the best, as Solution of Manna Ql. Picric, &c But Sulphur is mostly used, & it may be combined with Niter Elect: or Crem: Tart.

Where the discharge is so excessive as to threaten Death, we may restrain it as in other cases, by Cold Applications, Astringent Injections & Astringents by the mouth. We must at the same time give some Pallet to compensate for the Stoppage of the Menstruous —

Operation is also used for preventing return of the affection, by the removal of Varicell w.th a thread or knife, w.^{ch} may have supported the Menstr. — Menstr.

Hematuria

This is a discharge of Blood from the Urinary passages; from the bladder the Ureters, or the Kidneys (and is often symptomatic of calculus.

History. It generally arises from some manifest external cause (and then the discharge is the first symptom. But sometimes it is more gradual, being produced by plethora, ager. Torpor a sense of weight (and pain at the Region of the Kidneys. It is then reckoned salutary (and in conseq. of plethora proceed the symptoms. The Evacuation generally extends to a pound or more at once, expelled by the natural efforts of making urine, without any artifice

no line of the Urine, but the
Urine has generally a red colour
and gives a red tinge to cloth (and
it soon deposits a thick grumous
sediment; the coagulable part of the blood
seems here dissolved in the urine (and
this is not surprising, for the salt of
the urine (and the solution also are
changed in the kidneys. It generally
comes from the small vessels, where
it is thinner than in the large ones, but
often the blood has a diff. appearance
the coagulable part is discharged.
The Urine (and the serum discharged
by itself. The Coagulation of the blood
may happen in the ureters (and
hence appears like Worms of the
ab. Canal, for w. they have been

been mistaken; but according to
Lieutaud they have not always been
solid but found hollow, containing a
serous fluid, w.^c may prevent the
muscle, but I w.^c not deny that
Worms may be the cause of this
Hemorrh. M^r. Sawage & Sagar have
a species of the name of *Nemestruia*
Verummosa; but their appearance is
mostly owing to the glutin of the blood

Most frequently there is pain in
the Region of the kidneys & Loin, they
have pain and heat in the Region of
the bladder either before or after the
discharge of urine, w.^c is passed
difficultly. There is less of strength
with Anxiety, soon followed by

by Del. Anemic, often ending in Death
Sometimes Hemat. & induces talleis
sometimes Dropsy and Ischuria, but
seldom proves fatal, being cured by the
system itself or artificially. It often
continues thro Life w. out danger &
avoiding causes it may be much mo-
derated.

Causes The predispotion is often
obscure. It most freqly takes place in
advanced periods of life, it seldom hap-
pens in Youth, & never in Infants unless
from Calculi —

Occasional Causes It arises from
violent Motion in a Carriage or on
Horseback from Calculi, from Acrid
Diuretics, Strokes on the back, great
Strains by lifting Burdens &c

(and sometimes from Worms, All these
act on the Kidneys, But it has been
referred to tight Slays in Amputation;
from a putrid state of the fluids. This
it occurs in many Diseases (and is
sometimes a vicarious Discharge to
obstructed Menses or Haemorrhoids, &
then it returns periodically. In the last
case, a varicose state of the vessels of the
bladder has been found. sometimes the
venely, it is a crisis in Fevers. Now it acts
this way we can't say, but it is easy to
see how it proceeds as an Idiopathic Di-
sease from many of the causes, some
produce a Rupture of the vessels from some
peculiar morbid state of the vessels of
the Kidneys, (and hence it occurs in ad-
vanced stages of Age, and Epistaxis in
the beginning. But any Mechanical
Cause

cause may produce it in any Age, &
then its consequences are the same
as those of other Hemorrh^{ies}. The State
of the urine depends on the obstruction
produced by extraneous Matters in y^e Blood

The Cure here is not so easily con-
cluded on gen^l principles as in the other
Hemorrh^{ies}. The flow being various, either
from the Kidneys, Uterus or Bladder.

The 1st thing is to restrain the Discharge
when excessive; w^{ch} is done by obstruct-
ing the passage of the blood, w^{ch} is hard
to do, but of little consequence, as the
Disease is only dangerous from re-
petition; so that,

It is best to prevent a return
This is done by avoiding the Causes
m

inducing it. But this is not possible
or can only be done in a partial manner
so that we must give such a state of
the affected vessels as will render them
less readily acted upon.

And it is often necessary to obviate some
symptoms.

V. S. is advised, (and some circumstances
may require it, but it is more rarely
useful than in other Hemorrh. Leeches
to the Anus have been recommended. And where
it alternates wth Hemorrhoids they may be
proper. But more as to be derived from.

Gentle Cathartics, as Cassia, Manna
Cream, Tart. &c also Rhubarb, the 2^d last
are preferable on acct^t of the refrigerant pro-
perty of the first (and the astringency
of the latter).

Refrigerants. Steu is useful
for

for evacuating blood effused in the ureters
(and nothing is to be apprehended from
its diuretic power. The dulcified Sp. is
the most beneficial.

Diutents are used for the same purpose
as Decoct, alth. Inf. Lime, Rice Water
&c, w^{ch} are also good.

Demulcents are also Milk, almond
mulsion, or Gum Arabic in powder com-
bined with Nitre. —

Camphor has also been supposed very
good, when it has arisen from Canthar.
(and other Stimulant Diuretics, but I think
these properties are imaginary, (and that
it acts only as a sedative.

Opium has been used, but requires
great caution (and its repetition is to
be determined by its effects. —

Vulneraries, as they are called, as

Agaric &c are of very little use if any
When combined wth water in Decoction
they act only as Diluents. The Native Bal-
sams, as Copaiba. Turpentine &c have also
been used as Vulneraries, but they are now
much doubted of. In the same light I view
the Infusion of Arnica Montana (and
Rubia Tinctorum), (and asprehend bad
consequences from them, tho' I never tried
them.

Astringents may be used after the Occa-
sional Causes are removed or obviated.
Alum is very good in the form of the
Lac Aluminosum, or of Semina Aluminosum
&c The Inf. Phosar. & Chalybeates mixed
wth Demulcents, as in the Lac Chalybm
are good. But the astringent tonics are the Bark
& Mucosi are the best (and freq^y used
with advantage) ————— Ca-

External applications have also been used, as cold water, alone, or mixed with Vinegar also a solut.ⁿ of Sal Saturni, applied to the Limbs.

Sometimes it is necessary to obviate the Pain (and retention of Urine. For the pain we use Emol.^t injections (and warm baths) For the latter we use Friction with, Oil or (and Cataplasms applied to the Perineum. If these fail we must use the Catheter.

Pregnen for preventing the return of Hemorrhoids. The pat.^t must avoid Hard Exercise (and strong Lignors. The Food must be mild, the Drink Diluent & astringent, as Whey with Alum &c. The pat.^t must not stoop, but lie rather on one side than the back. The necessity of such Pregnen is sufficiently indicated by the tendency of the Disease to a return.

Epidermice

Epidemic, Or, Contagious Febrile Affections

This Order comprehends many Diseases having very little resemblance to one another, as is exemplified in the case of the small pox (and Dysentery, yet they all agree in depending on contagion of a febrile nature & it is readily propagated from one person to another. —

Varicella

It is not long since the small pox first appeared in Europe, it was not known in the Roman period, but was first distinctly marked out by Rhazes, an arabian (and its symptoms appeared then as they do at present. They are many, and are dis-

distinctly marked out and so well known, that a large acct. of them are needless: so without coming at particulars I shall attempt to give some of the most leading symptoms of the natural S. pox. It is not confined to any Age, Sex, or season and it arises only from Contagion. History. This disease is divided into 4 Ages.

1 The eruptive Fever begins with shewings and coldness of the extremities, pain in the small of the back, uneasiness w. pain about the pit of the Stomach, Cardalgia and vomiting.

2 The Eruption begins in the form of small red spots, first on the face about the Temples, then on the breast (and about

about the 5.th or 6 day the Eruption
is completed, and the Fever ceases.

B Maturation. The pustules, increasing
in size, gradually assume a white ap-
pearance at their top (and and base
and by the 9.th or 11.th day the base forms
into the whole pustule, when they
are said to be at their height.

A. In the period of Exsiccation or
Desquamation, the pustules grad.^{ly}
suffer a Depression in their middle, be-
coming hard (and Black, (and mob.^t
A Days from the height they scale off
and then the Disease may be said
to be over tho' the pustules leave red
marks w.^{ch} sometimes continue for
Months.

That is the most common and
favourable progress of the Disease
Bute

But this however admits of considerable variations; sometimes the pustules are seen on the 3^d. or 4th day of the fever, in other cases they will not appear until the 6th. or 7th day. In proportion to the mildness of the fever the pustules will be more severe; and if the fever is severe the pustules will be mild.

The distinction into Distinct and Confluent is very ancient, but this distinction has been extended too far for it should only mark the difference between the mild & severe s. po. c.

I shall now enumerate the most dangerous symptoms we may take place thro the 4 stages —

In the first stage the Fever is

is more severe with Adults than with
Children *Celeras paucius*.

In Infants the Small pox is com^{bly} ushered in with Convulsions, (and are often dangerous) and I am sure that many longer w.^d appear to have died of the small pox, but the Convulsions, occurring here are less threatening than they occur from other Causes; they often continue till the Eruption begins to appear; soon after they cease the Eruption ensues.

The worst Cases are indicated by the Eruptive fever being short, (and not a little severe before the Eruption happens; as in the mild Cases, when ever the Eruption breaks out, the fever will cease, but in these Cases the fever will rather be augmented when the Eruption

Eruption breaks out, the fever will
cease, but the case the fever will
rather be augmented when the Eruption
breaks out, then the greater the danger
will be when the fever does not cease
upon the Eruption appearing.

The best way of knowing the danger
is when the 2^d Stage comes on, that
is, when the pustules begin to appear
if they come out regularly besides one
anony, it is a good symptom, but
if they come out in clusters there
is great danger. When they look
bright, appear a little red (and rise
well above the skin they are fa-
vorable, but when they are pale &
flat

flat they are unfavourable. In the
mild sm. pox they will be filled with
pus or thick matter, but in the worst
kind they will be filled with a watery
fœtious fluid; (and others again will
rise like bags containing no substance
at all, w.^c is not good.

The swelling of the hands, face &
arms, is a good mark; but if this suddenly
disappears it is unfavorable. —

After the swelling, a salivation
taking place in Adults, (and a
Diarrhea in Infants, are good signs
When the secondary Fever comes on,
(w.^c is but rare) or a putrid state of the
pusules, if they come on at the end
of the 3^d stage, great danger is to
be

be dreaded in the 1st Stage. The secondary fever is known by exciting or coming on with an increased thirst and heat, with a quickness of the pulse. The putrid state is known by the pus-
tules running together (and forming a black appearance (and not drying up into Crusts; it is also known by the occurrence of Stinky Stools.

When the swelling of the face and hands fall suddenly in the 1st Stage there is great danger. The mild kind of pustules contain good digested pus, but the confluent kind contains nothing but thin Water, w.^c break and make the Cloaths stick to the Skin, causing great uneasiness. emoy.

Another Confluent kind is where
the pustules are like bags, containing
nothing, but remaining long on the
body (and at last form crusts, w.^{ch} are
very itchy) and will be succeeded by
ulcers on almost every part of the
body (and sometimes ulcers will
even follow any of the 3 species
the 2 last species, are the most fatal
or incurable; often cutting off the
patients, or leaving them blind, deaf
dumb, &c. the most frequently fatal
termination is in consequence of
fever, particularly the secondary fever
& Diagnosis. It can't be known
at the very beginning of
the fever, but there is always
a

a strong suspicion of the disease
be in the neighbourhood, and also
if the fever be attended with watery
Eyes, pain at the pit of the Stomach
frequently starting in sleep, or if
Infants have convulsive fits. But
these give only a conjecture, till the
Eruption comes out. And then it is
easily known and cannot be con-
founded w. any but the Chicken
pox. And here the symptoms are
all milder, and the Disease.
Shorter.

This Disease always arises from
Contagion, without any predisposition.
Few are exempted from the Virus
when the matter is applied, unless
those who have had the Disease
before, yet there are some who
escape

escape the contagion. It is observed
never to occur twice with one person
(and this I think depends on one of
these 2 principles. 1st By the
removal of a state essentially necess.
for its action or 2^d by the produc-
tion of a condition of the solids or fluids
from its farther action may be prevented
that it cannot be from any change in
the solids, is proved by its occurring from
being applied only in a small degree, and
if it affects the living fibre is also equally
to be objected to. The virus of the small
pox, when applied to the body, acts as
a stimulus, (and by stimulating the
living solids, induces inflammation, tumor
and suppuration, but these can be
induced oftener than once, and is the
same as if any chemical or mechanical
stimulus was applied, the rest being
pre-

produced by being applied topically
these I think arise from a want of
assimilation, or that the fluids have
already acquired a defence ag^t its Opera-
tion from being affected with the matter.
The Impregnation may be continually
carried on in so gradual a manner as to
give no Disease, so that I think this
arises from the fluids being already
changed or affected wth it. The matter pro-
duces its effects by contact, but when
given by Inoculation, it is the work
of many days. The first evid. symptom
after it succeeds, is an apparent Effu-
sion of matter at the point, and in
24 hours after Inoculation, before
for

Inflam.ⁿ a change of colour in the mat-
ter w^c is probably lodged in the bell^r
Membrane is discovered by glasses
hence the fluids seem just affected be-
fore any Inflam.ⁿ, (and whether the matter
is multiplied or not, Absorption takes place

It is objected that no change of fluids is
perceived, (and that the matter of a pus-
tule may be diffused over the whole,
(and that this is proved by the analogy
of some chemical Expt^s (and the great
diffusion of a small quantity of metal

But I think it is impossible for such
a small quantity to be divided ad in-
finitum, without any loss of quality
so that this is difficult to be perceived
(and the Analogy of other things in
nature w^c contradict this opinion
hence I think the matter is as sum-
med

as formulated in the fluids, &c. I think
is the chief difference in Contagion fe-
brile (and non febrile. The matter I
think acts as a Stimulus, and thus ap-
pears from the fever, (and the Eruption
appears as a Crisis to it, whenever this
Matter is retained & stimulates on the
surface, (and thus it is propagated over
the body, or the matter is applied &
each pustule is inflamed, suppurated
and desquamated.

In the natural Small pox, some
say it is communicated by the Stomach
but whether it be so or not, it acts topically
(and only by Contagion applied. It seems
probable to be communicated by the
Lungs from the air, but if this is
the only difference, between it and the

The inoculated, why is the accidental much more dangerous than the intentional? Here many circumstances are concerned, and it affords much room for conjecture. In the natl. small pox the great disadvantage is our ignorance of it till the occurrence of the Disease, when we can't guard ag^t the ill consequences as in the inoculated small pox. The only advantage, I apprehend of inoculation is that many of the circumstances giving severity to the Disease may be counteracted.

The circumstances influencing the degrees of severity with w^h the small pox occurs are 1st The nature of the infectious Matter giving the Disease. 2. The manner in w^h the Infection is communicated to the body. 3. The extent
to

to wit the infection is communicated
4. The Constitution on wit the Variolous
Matter acts. 5. The Management during
the progress of the Disease —

1. With respect to the Nature of the
infectious matter, physicians are of diff.
Opinions, it was at first supposed very
advantageous to communicate a mild
Matter, but now some are not of this
Opinion. Some think that the disease
may be communicated at the same time
that Scrophula has thus followed small
pox; but this is also a sequel of small
pox where it was not communicated by
contact, and it arises where the Infection
is received from persons who never had
Scrophula. This Opinion has never been
proven (and is now generally rejected)

and it is admitted that nothing is communicated but the genuine small pox by Inoculation. Mild small pox often arises when taken from a malignant kind but we can't say that this malignant kind never produces a bad kind. The Infection may be diminished from many circumstances and even often counteracted. That the Malignancy has effect is rendered probable by observation; and by the Analogy of other contagious fevers, in w. must depend on the nature of the Disease from they are derived; and its influence is proved also by the small pox, either natural or Epidemic, being much varied at different times, sometimes mild and some times severe, the same Epidemic given the Disease to all much of the same

same nature, we as far as we know
does not depend on the air, the habit or
the mode of Treatment, so, from this, the
small pox may be more or less mild.

The manner in w^{ch} the Infection is com-
municated to the body, may also have
effect, with reg^d to w^{ch} we are much in
the dark. Some say that in accidental
Contagion it is introduced by the Sym-
phases of the surface, others say by
those of the Stomach, but I think that
it is more probably introduced by the
Lungs. It is communicated without
contact, hence is probably diffused in
the air, (and thence inspired) and there
is no part on w^{ch} it can act more rea-
dily

ready than on the Lungs. In this way it is without a topical action contrary to the inoculated Annon we think the advantage of Inoculation much depends. By topical action it is produced in a more gradual way we may render the matter milder & its being given by a less quantity of matter may have effect

3. The Extent to w^{ch} the Infection is communicated is highly conjectural (and I've no facts to prove it, But it probably may have some effect as we can introduce the most violent poison in some degree w^{out} danger the same may apply to Contagion

I said that Assimilation occurs, so
that a quantity generated may go to any
extent, as a quantity of ferment in analo-
gous bases has effect. Hence it may have
influence here (and in other contagious
affections).

4 With reg^d to the Constitution
it is evident we see the influence of it by
external appearance; in full habits (and
adults it is more severe than in a state
of Inanition and Infants. It is also more
severe in some families than in others
as all of the same family agree much in
similarity of Constitution, so generally
the Disease is affected by the peculiar-
ty of Constitution. Hence the prepon-
derance of Inoculation, by correcting the

the Constitution, is necessary.

5. With reg. to the Management during the progress of the disease small pox seldom admits of an artificial Cure, all we can do is to alleviate. Regimen may either alleviate or aggravate. Both Food and Drink have much influence, as has also the temperature of the Air. Regularity of Excretions has great effect. Many circumstances of the Disease itself will aggravate, as those aggravating the Puslules (and causing Itching, &c. w^{ch} may extend to the System in gen^l. One these 5 heads all the varieties can be explained -

Practice

Practice.

The small pox w^l few people, at least in this country escape, and w^l they can have but once can't admit of a strictly artificial one, therefore we must conduct its course w^l as much ease to the patient as possible, w^l is to be regulated by many circumstances.

Into a minute Enquiry of the Circumstances on w^l the advantages of Inoculation may be supposed to depend we can't now enter upon. But
By Inoculation we have it more power. 1st To introduce into the system a matter of the mildest kind. 2^d To communicate it, not from an original source, but what is generated in the body. 3^d To introduce it safely. 4th To introduce it when the

the System is free from any Disease
and we can prepare the patient for it
Experience has confirmed the utility of
these that they greatly mitigate the Dis-
ease (and therefore inoculation sh^d
always if possible be used we have a
very accurate Acc^t. of this Disease, with
its Treatment in Dr. Dimsdale's Treac-
tise, therefore I shall not be very minute.

The circumstances chiefly to be attended
to in the conduct of inoculation are

first the
Period of Life at w^{ch} this Operation
ought to be performed about w^{ch} there
are many Disputes, Children have
it most favorably, but they say it
often fails in infants, but they are
difficultly acted on by both the accidental
and inoculated Infection, that they
are liable to Convulsions during
this time w^{ch} seldom happens after
the

The 2^d or 3^d Year, that it is bad while they are sucking, as a few pustules forming abt. the Neck Lips (and Nose) may prevent them from taking their Nourishment, (and that as they sleep in a Cradle at this time, the cloaths being close abt. them will cause them too much heat. But I think all these are counterbalanced by the natural Inspection, w^{ch} in large towns they seldom escape longer than the 3^d or 4th Year. In Inoculation they'll have a better chance, even before teething before the 7th Month. Before this time they sh^d be used to Spoon meat (and to sleep in a bed.

With regard to the Season of the Year, the only danger is in the hottest Months, June, July & August, The coldest seasons are

The best in hot climates, in this country
in the coldest part of the Year, the
flat^l is deprived of the access of fresh
Air, and is most exposed to Calamity
so that the Spring (and Autumn) seem
best.

With reg^d to the Preparation be-
fore the Opinion Mr. Sutton & his
followers have made much improvem^t!
and lay great stress on the preparation
w^{ch} they keep a Secret, tho' it is supposed
to be mercury, some as Dr. Leston of
London & Dr. Fowler, say Mercury
is very useful, that it is an antidote
of the Virus I don't know of any Exp^{ts}
w^{ch} contradict Dr. Leston's Opinion. Their
Secret may contain many other ingredi-
ents, I don't think of any preparatⁿ
as an antidote, is necessary, it will not
produce the wished for effects for the
same small-pox has occurred very

very severely to those who were under
going a Salivation for Syphilis, so that I
think these medicines have no great
Efficacy, w^{ch} is proved by the success
being equally as great wth those who
used no such previous preparation as
wth the Sulfonarians. so that in Infants
Nothing farther is necessary than gentle
purgatives if they be of a very full
habit, and to save reflection mercurial
Ores may be used tho (and V.S
are all that I think necessary.

The Diet to be employed previous
to the Operation sh^d be sporn meat
entirely of the Veg^l kind to w^{ch} they are
to be accustomed, avoiding the prior use
of any Animal food for a fortnight before
Puddings made wth out Eggs sh^d
be used at times before, w^{ch} is to be
requ-

regulated by the state of the patient. With
this may be conjoined in adults, refriger-
ant Cathartics, as Glaucous Salt; (and in
Infants a solution of Manna to be repeated
during the fortnight according to the ste-
theric habit of the patient).

With regard to the Choice of the matter
the Injection sh^d. be taken from the mildest
small pox (and not from the Constant
kind, as it is improper to send any rogue
practitioners sh^d. never make known the
source from whence they get the matter
as it often causes unmerited Reflections
against them.

It is doubted at what Period of
the Disease the infectious matter to be
used for Inoculation sh^d. be taken. W.
Sutton says it sh^d. be taken early in
the Disease. When the Lances is used
I think it is best to take it from
a

a pustule not fully matured, for when it is ripe it does not adhere so well, but is apt to break (and) scale off the Lancer.

With regard to the Method of performing the Operation. The matter before applied, must be moistened by the Steams of hot water, (and) be communicated by introducing the point of the infected Lancer (under the scarf skin, keeping it in a short time, (and) pressing the skin ag^t it while withdrawing it. It is now gently confined to one Arm but one puncture sh^d not be trusted to two or three inf^s. same Arm one made w^e neither increases the pain nor inflamⁿ. also different infected Lancers sh^d be used. After the Lancer is with drawn the skin must be pressed down, there is no occasion for any Dressing. — a change of colour first appears by the

the glass in a few hours, then there
occurs Inflammⁿ a small circumscribed
hardness, succeeded by suppuration & ex-
cretion, &c. like an ordinary pustule
The Eruptive fever is seldom produced till
the pustule on the Arm begins to decline
i.e. is sometimes on the 6 day, often later
but genly on the 8 or 9 day.

Regimen & Medicines, from the
time that the Operation is performed
till the commencement of the Eruptive
fever, are recommended. If the Child is
on the breast, the Nurses Diet must be
Sparing (and only Veg.^l Food (and broths
her milk sh^d be rendered watery (and
purgative by the use of much Diluents
(and the Infusion of Senna in specified
small doses, so as not to purge her
unless her milk is old, (and then a
purgative may be useful. (and

(And it is generally proper to give the child
some purgative by the mouth, as a grain
of Calomel at night, (and the Infusion of
Senna next morning, to induce Laxity, but
a much better purge is the Tincture of Jalap
with simple Syrup, repeated in small
doses, w^{ch} is more easily given. In adults
Jms. Senna (and Crem. Tart. are preferable
w^{ch} sh^d be given early 2 or 3. day.

The Treatment of the small pox after
the infectious matter exerts its influence
on the system in general, is the same
whether communicated by intentional or
accidental contagion. The Disease, especially
in inoculation, is often so slight, that
nothing is necessary during its Course
only conducting it to a nat. termina-
tion, by obviating particular symp^{ts}.
But where a large quantity appears
it requires Judgment to treat it.

(The Medicines are adapted to the 3^d

3 Stages of the Disease. 1st The Eruptive
2^d The Suppurative, and 3^d The
desquamative State, either for mitigating
the Disease or obviating particular
Symptoms.

Eruptive Stage

Bloodletting is sometimes employed, but
greater dependence is put on Effluvie
to Cold Air, w^{ch} greatly mitigates the fever
prevents a large Crop of Pusules, &
is the greatest Improvement in modern
practice (and must not be omitted in
either Adults or Infants.

Acidulated diluent Drinks. Sh^{ld} be
used for the same purpose. Mr Suttons
Punch seems to be a mixture of Vib.
acid (and Water, w^{ch} I think is a proper
Drink for adults, but is not so advisable
for Children.

Cathartics

Cathartics are extremely useful, especially in full (and plethoric) habits, where they sh^d be given more or less.

Emetics are (used by some, but unless where Sordes is in the Morbachi, & they are useless.

Mercurials are less exceptionable but I doubt if they are of any other advantage than as Sarcotics.

When Convulsions occur during the Eruptive Stage they are often productive of Death, in Children, even in Inoculation; (and are especially dangerous, if they occur some time before the Eruption. For these.

Opium is useful, but it only affords a temporary suspension of the fits. They are chiefly to be cured by forwarding the Eruption, w^{ch} may be done by Seign

Sedative Bathing, especially the Semicupium, tho it will increase the pustules; but this is less dangerous than the convulsions.

Suppurative Stage.

After the Eruptive Fever is over the cool Regimen is not so necessary as before. But purgatives may still be continued, as they do not interrupt the Maturation. The progress of the pustules from Inflammation to Suppuration is gently like that of a plegmon but quicker, with Incrustation & no proper discharge hence the Treatment is not the same as in the plegmon. But in the suppurative Stage we must first.

Obviate the Inflammatory Diathesis
for

for w.^e Cathartics (and Cool Air are
very good. But here the use of
purgatives is often pushed too far
by their too frequent use they often
debilitate infants too much, it is only
necessary to keep the belly gently open
When the fever does not remit, the
puscules confluent, (and contain a watery
Matter, there is great danger. Here we
must counteract Inflammation (and procure
rest for the patient. Anodynes are
here much recommended by Syden-
ham, but in Inflammation they are
seldom necessary, as such bad cases sel-
dom occur. Dr. Simpson, in the med.
Essays, objects to these, from their
increasing Costiveness; but, if the belly
is kept open during their em-
ployment, they are sometimes
very useful. — When

When the Skin is dry (and scurfy)
it sh^d be rub^d over with Cream or
bland Oil, or the parts may be bathed
with warm water.

During this Stage, putrid Symp^{ts}
often occur, (and then we must use
proper Antiseptics, as the Benth. min^l
Acids (and some, the former is often
necessary in substance to some extent
but to Infants it can hardly be given
unless in very fine powder disguised
by the Mucil. Gum. Arab. or Extract
of Licquerice, but Decoctions are
swallowed easier. — When neither
can be taken, we may use strong De-
coctions of it by Injection.

The period of Desquamation
is the most dangerous, as here
the Secondary Fever occurs, w^{ch}
is an Augmentation of the former
fever or a renewal of it after
it

It has ceased. If any Inflammatory
Symptoms occur, as difficult Breath-
ing &c, we may use N. S. but if
there is any putrescent Tendency, espe-
cially in the Confluent Period, it is
bad. To obviate these Symptoms, Ble-
sters are better applied to the back, or
Sides to relieve the Breast, (and to the
Jawes when the Throat is affected
It may often be necessary to use Emol-
l. Gargles, to free the Throat of Mucus
and to free the Lungs of it, we use
warm Vapour introduced by the
Mouth, (and carried to the Lungs
by Inspiration) —

Anatural Diarrhoea, especially
in Infants, is good; hence Dr
Mead & others use Cathartics to

to bring on Catarrhs. It is certainly of
benefit to keep the belly open, but
from the debility occurring, they sh^d be
used with great advantage Caution (and
in this Stage the Continuance of Emul-
sions (and Wine is best. —

When the pustules are very numerous
different means are used to prevent scars
or Pits, some open the pustules, (and
some cover the face with a Masque of
Plaster to exclude the Air, w^{ch} is an easy
practice, (and said to be a very good one.

Rubeola

Rubeola

This is called Morbilli by Meffmer
(and Sydenham). It depends on a spe-
cific Contagion, and seldom occurs more
than once in the same person. It will
occur without any predisposition, and
hence is most frequent in young people
it is also more frequent in winter
than in summer, and is sometimes
liable to be taken for a common Cold.

History. Measles begins like Catarrh
with hot and cold fits, sickness at
Stomach, loss of appetite and sometimes
Vomiting. The most troublesome are a
frequent Cough and Catarrhal Symp-
toms. The Expectoration is scanty, &
sometimes bloody, coming from the
vessels about the Trachea. There
is

with frequent sneezing (and a watery
discharge from the Nose (and Eyes
the Lips (and Eyelids are swelled &
the Breathing difficult. About the 5.th
day small Red Spots appear on the
face, soon becoming numerous, (and
extending to the rest of the body, they
do not appear elevated to the sight, tho
they do to the touch. The Eruption im-
pedes the vomiting, anxiously (and longow
but the other Symptoms remain, &
the Cough (and Dyspnea are often
aggravated. The Eruption first declines
from the face, becoming of a brown (dow
and then a desquamation of a
white scaly powder, we generally ter-
minate the Disease, tho, it is
often most dangerous at this time.
The sequelae are sometimes fisty
of

affections of the Breast. This is
but chiefly a troublesome Diarrhea
to w.^e they often fall victims. The
affection of the Eyes often remains
troublesome —

Diagnosis. After some progress
it is easily known. The appearances
are often various, especially in sick-
ing Infants, in whom the Cough &
Eruption are often of such a nature
as to give doubt. We chiefly judge from
the Catarrhal symptoms, the Erup-
tion, (and prevailing Epidemic. But
in such cases of doubt, we accommo-
date the Treatment to the Measles
it being much the same as that
of Caskarrh —

Little

Little Treatment perhaps is necessary, as it will run its natural Course, (and all that is necessary is to mitigate the symptoms).

Some have tried to communicate the Meazles by Inoculation, as some advantages might be expected from the use of milk matter, a favourable time of the year, (and avoiding other diseases, particularly the Cerebral symp^t. Dr. Home just tried it (and from his acc^t. the success appeared very great. Since his trials, others have been made, but they could not give the Disease by Dr. Home's method, w^c. might be owing to some trifling circumstance. It might probably be propagated by contact as by applying a violent

a woollen Glove taken off an affected
persons hand (and perhaps it might
be inoculated in the same way
as the small pox, or probably also
by the Teas or Saliva. The Teas or
Squamilla was proposed by D. Morro
Regimen, at the begin^g of the
Disease the patient is kept in a mode-
rate temperature, and must use mild
and diluent Drinks: as Linseed Tea
Emulsions, Tea of ripe fruits, Greens
&c. are also good. If the belly is bound
it must be opened by gentle cathartics
In the mildest Cases we may do
something by the way of Placebo
But. In the more active Cases
there is danger from an inflaming
affection of the Breast, from Cough
and Acosmesis.

The

The Treatment of the Ph this is
is the same as when it arises from
the Cause, for w.^c V.S. is most
generally useful. The symptoms
of the Inflammⁿ of the Breast at
the begin^g are most urgent, (and
often prove fatal.

V.S. as the blood is so very morbid
case, is very proper (and ought to be
liberally used, except when the Disease
is mild, (and then it may run its
course without the use of the Lancer, &
if the symptoms at the beginning
don't require it we sh^d. not use it
for if we did we might not be
able to use it copiously afterwards
when more necessary. Its use must
be

be regulated by the Dyspnoea
and pain of the Breast. At the
Commencement I wd not many case
exceed the 2^d or 3^d time In general
it is more necessary at late than at
early periods, and most useful, in Chil-
dren, where it may often be done by
Suckles.

Emetics at the beginning were tho't
to prevent the future Diarrhoea (and to
relieve the Cough, but this is not con-
firmed by Experience. The Cough
arises from a peculiar Irritation (and
is not to be removed by Expectoration
The Diarrhoea wth not from disorder in
the Stomach, but seems to be a Crisis
and sho. rather be promoted — Opia

Anodynes are good to relieve the
Cough, but in the beginning from the
Inflam.^y tendency (and then producing
Drowsiness they are bad

Some recommend Pectorarium, &
the Steams of warm water inspired into
the Lungs. The first promotes the Expec-
tion, and the latter is good where there
is a viscid Mucus about the Trachea.

Mucilaginous & oily Medicines
are better for relieving the Throat,
but their use must be regulated by the
state of the Stomach (and Belly as they
will often aggravate the looseness.

But often the Belly is bound and
then we use Refrigerant Cathartics
w^{ch} are also good for Inflam.ⁿ but must
always be used wth great Caution (and
in general it is necessary to stop the
looseness by anodynes, as sy. Diacod
and Mild Astringents, particularly the

The Succus Japonicus.

Blisters are often used with V.S.
to relieve the Breast (and especially when
the Eruption disappears suddenly) —

Wine, w^c is useful against Putres-
cency, w^c often goes so far as to pro-
duce Pteleus when we must have
recourse to the Nit. acid (and.

Per. Bark. But the putrid state
is seldom to be attended to (and genly
the Inflam.^y sympt^s continue —

Where a Diarrhoea does not come
on it is customary at the end to use
repeatedly Cathartics, but I think it
is better to alter the morbid state of
the Belly —

Per.

Perussis.

The whooping Cough is certainly a separate and distinct genus of Disease. It prevails as an Epidemic (and like the last is contagious). It never attacks a person but once, and generally comes on from exposure to Contagion; hence is chiefly confined to the early part of Life.

History. It begins like Catarrh, with a slight Cough (and some degree of Hoarseness) These continue a week or two or more, the fits of Coughing attacked at intervals often 2 or 3 fits in a day, generally of an hour or longer duration, becoming very severe, (and at length are short, (and violent, with only some minutes of intermission, and are terminated by a peculiar Noise in Inspiration, resembling

resembling the Crowing of a cock or the
braying of an ass. The fit often ends
by expectoration of Mucous, but generally
by Vomiting, especially in Infants. During
these fits the face becomes large, florid
or blue, there is often a Hemorrhage
a prominence of the Eyes, a discharge of Tears
(and of Mucous from the Nose). When the
Cough is thus formed, the fever is excited
it vanishes, it generally lasts for a month
(and often for several).

Sometimes the fits become less frequent
and it naturally ends in Recovery, but it
often proves fatal by impairing the Con-
stitution from its long continuance (and
terminated by a fit in Death). It often
ends with convulsions during a fit
especially in Infants. Fever and an
affection of the Lungs may induce Death
but

but the fever generally ends with the Disease, but is often renewed (and the cough at the same time is diminished and in the worst cases it ceases entirely. The fever is attended with pain of the Breast (and Dyspnoea. it proceeds from inflammation of the Lungs or mucous glands. In the first the pus is cut off as in Pleuritis, but often it runs on to suppuration (and ends by a bursting of the abscess or Vomica.

Diagnosis. In the beginning it is difficultly disting. from Catarrh Pulmonum and Influenzae. In this state we judge from the causes as far as they can be known. If the patient never had it if it be epidemic (and the catarrhal symptoms appear, it is probably Pertussis — But often no certain Judgement can be formed at this period of the Disease — at

At after Fits, the disting. by the
peculiarity in the fits of Coughing, differing
much from Catarrh, the termination of the
fit by vomiting is a good mark, (some
anoy. singular mark is the sudden relief
after the fit is ended, as they are then restored
to their health, but the best sign of all
is the peculiar Noise in respiration during
a fit of Coughing.

Causes It is in general Epidemic, but
some say that it does not always arise
from Contagion but from a state of the air
But I am not of this Opinion. In some
Cases it may arise from Exposure to
cold air, but this sh. not be ascribed to the
Air alone I never saw a Case where it
could not be traced to Contagion a strong
Argument for it is this it seems to be
a disease of a modern date. No further
predisposition is necessary than their
never having it before ————— of

Of what nature this infectious matter is
we can't say whether exciting a peculiar
Irritation, a peculiar discharge of Mu-
cus or a peculiarly sensibility.

It is ~~is~~ disputed what part of
Viscus the Disease may be considered
as more especially seated whether in the
al. y. canal or Lungs for the first we have
the Vomiting (and the Discomced by
the Cough being the principal symp-
tom (and the Lungs being found
very much affected on Dissection. But
all Theory is of very little use in the
Practice, as it is mostly empirical
in this Disease. The Disease may have
either a Nat^l or an artificial termination
its Course is not limited w^o out medicines
it will end nat^lly, but there is doubt
with respect to the artificial Cure
(and we know of no medicines to
stop

Stop it in the beginning. The general intentions for w^{ch} the Purgatives are employed are

1. For obviating urgent symptoms & for avoiding the nat^l terminatⁿ of y^e disease.

2. For inducing an artificial termination.

When the disease is fatal in the beg^g or after it runs to any length, the danger is gen^lly from the Inflamm^y symptoms so that we must espec^lly prevent or obviate these & our urgent symp^s for this purpose we employ the following Remedies.

V.S. is seldom omitted, especially in a full and Plethoric habit. It must be used at the early stages of the disease, and it often prevents Inflammⁿ from coming on, but it must not be carried too far, for the more the part is debilitated the more tedious the Disease will prove.

It must not be repeated unless in urgent cases, and in children Leeches or Topical Bleeding is best.

Cathartics are not to be used any farther than keeping the belly gently open, this will hinder the Mucus from collecting in the Intestines, w^e may happen to be swallowed after throw up from the Lungs. Blisters are useful after V.S. especially where there is a pain in the Breast or much Dyspnoea, but I think their being converted into Issues is inexpedient. If the Dyspnoea continues it is much better to repeat the Blister at the same part, w^e is more advantageous and less painful to the part. They are necessary in urgent cases.

Some of those means will be found to obviate (and allay) Inflammⁿ w^e generally happens in some degree. The Cough is the next symptom, and is the ef-

essential part of the Disease. From the earliest Stages we must use medicines either to prevent or allay this; for this purpose Demulcents, particularly of an oily or Mucilag. nature, are used; we may remove the irritation from the throat, and allay the Coughing, but no other Advantage is derived from them. They load the Stomach and injure the appetite. They can't prevent the Cough arising from the natural Efforts to expel Mucus. —

The Cough being abated there takes place a greater Accumulation of Mucus & we are in great more viscid & consequently with more difficulty discharged. To discharge this mucus, some use, as an Expectorant.

Squills, the active parts of w^c are collected at the Excretories of the Lungs (and Kidneys, hence in chronic Catarrh it increases the discharge of mucous

Stomach, but this is not necess. in
Cholera, but w^d rather be bad, if
they are only good when employed as
an

Emetic, w^{ch} is the most useful
Remedy, as appears from Experience,
Reasoning, (and the relief afforded by
nat^l Vomiting, but the squalls are
not the best & Emetic in this affliction
they are slow and uncertain. Either Spe-
cac or Tart. Emet. are better the last
is easiest given to children, & having
no bad taste, but it operates more by
Stool than Specac does, (and its degree
of Vomiting is uncertain, but at any
rate it is very useful. Vomiting
produced by Irritation of the fauces
when a fit is threatening is very useful
(and can be repeated as often as ne-
cessary, but is only to be used in
Adults. I've never tried it, but think
it

it may be useful.

To alleviate the Cough, diff^t. Medicines are used. The Cough is an involuntary Convulsion of the Muscles of Respiration

To stop these convulsions we use

Antispasmodics and sedatives, as
Othe laster, Musk and Opium, &c.

allay inordinate action. But all sedatives like Demulcents are bad, as they increase the accumulation of Mucus in the breast

When the Cough is supported by an irrita-
ble state, (and there is no Mucus growing

Irritation in the lungs, they may be good, but if this matter is to be expelled they may be bad, (and I've seen them so in some cases; so that we must be cautious in using them, they must only be used when the pat^t is much distressed for want of rest. I've used Othe^r with great success.

When

When the Disease is of long Standing,
many Med.^s are used for inducing an
artificial Tunnation. &c. —

Leeches were used by many of the
Antients, but now no pract.^r places any
confidence in them, (and never uses them
but to qualify parents. —

Friction of the Spine wth Spindles may be
used on the same acct., but is not found use-
ful by Experience, (and has arisen from
the Theory w^{ch} supposed the Disease seated
in the spinal Marrow (and the weakness
of the Bark is produced by the violence of
the Cough yet it is not to be consid^d as the
seat of the Disease. More may be expected
from a vulgar practice, the exciting a high
degree of Fear. It is customary to pre-
sent to them frightful objects &c (and by
these it has in some cases been
instantly checked. How it operates is
hard to say. Its Influence is prom-
its

do Effects on the sentient principle or Nervous power. In most cases where it continues long it is supported by Irregularity or a Nervous affection; therefore any thing altering this state may cure, but Fear may go farther & give rise to bad affections, as Epilepsy so it is a dangerous practice (and can't be easily regulated. In the same light we may view the

Induction of other febrile contagions w^{ch} no Practⁿ advises to be employed but from their accidental occurrence they may instantly stop it (and particularly the small pox. It may be asked if the Pattⁿ may be inoculated while under the Chin cough? I do prefer this to fear, but complication of Diseases must be avoided, and we must trust to other means, as the

Peruv:

Per.ⁿ Bark, w.^c removes Irritability
by restoring tone to the relaxed fibres
but it is not so sudden as the last
Method (and it is difficult to give it to
children. It sh.^d be used to some ex-
tent (and is best in substance in a very
fine powder, and its taste covered by
a solution of the Extract of Liquorice for
children. It has often checked y.^e disease
and has often failed Dr. Aidsom says
it is not effectual by itself but when
Cantharides are given with it in
substance he thinks it an effectual
Remedy. I never tried this. I don't know
if Cantharides alone ever produced good
effects, w.^c sh.^d be established before
given in powder; (and its use requires
farther Confirmation. —

Cicuta, has been much recom.^d by
Dr. Miller, but on what principles
it

it operates, is hard to say. In large
doses it is a Narcotic, and may remove
Irritability, but its effects w^d be only
temporary, and w^d afterwards increase
the Cough induce Vertigo, and a N^o of
similar affections. If we believe him, it
is a safe, certain expeditious and plea-
sant Rem^y. If he gives it in small doses
only 2 or 3 grams of the Extract in a day
by way of solution in 6 or 8 ounces
of water, but from the smallness of
these doses, we w^d be inclined to doubt
its efficacy, yet it may be tried (and is
less dangerous than Cantharides.
Zinc, in Calx or Flowers, has
lately been recommended by some
cruent

eminent Pract.^{rs} but from my own
Experience, I can't venture to recommend it.
Sea Bathing has been recommended more
from Theory than practice, It is a pow-
erful Tonic, (and after Inflamm.ⁿ it may
be good, but I think it precarious, as
it will produce a temporary flow of
blood to the Lungs, (and thus renew
Inflamm.ⁿ) (and hence it is inadvisable
The Vitriolic Ether has been re-
commended by ~~me~~ & I myself have
seen it attended with the best effects
when exhibited by Dr. Mead & his
colleague Dr. ~~Me~~ in the Dis-
pensary.

Change of Air or Situation is
universally applicable. It is advised
to remove the Patt. to a place of an
opposite temperature to what he
lived in. By this the Disease has
often

often been cured, especially by a succession of changes; we shew that it depends on a change of situation alone. It will affect the state of the sentiment principle: it may diminish probability; but on whatever principle it acts, its good effects are established, and is reconcil. by every practice (and it can't be of the least bad consequence —

Carlatina

Scarlatina

This I think may be ranked among
the febrile Contagions. Some think it
is a genus comprehending many species
Savage has six in his system.
But I look upon them in the same
view as the division of small pox into
species, as the Cryst. Aquosa, &c. we
are agreed to be same species; but
those who admit this, have a diff.
Opinion of scarlatina. They have the
simple scarlatina and the scarlatina
Anginosa. Many put this last un-
der the sore throat, and call it
Cynanche; the Maligna I consider
Scarlatina the properest appellation
as when it is confined to the throat
yet the skin is affected, we as-
sign

appears from the Desquamation of the
Cuticle (and the Eruption always
occurs in these Diseases, so that I think
the Throat is affected in this only as the
Lungs are in Measles, I am disposed
even to go further, many Writers con-
sider the simple Scarlatina differ-
from the Scarlatina Anginosa; but I con-
sider the Scarlet fever of one Species only
(and that all its differences are only varie-
ties. Thus I found in what I've seen my-
self. It was Epidemic here in the years
74 & 75, when there appeared great dis-
orders about the Throat & often no Erup-
tion (and in other Cases the Eruption
appeared without the sore Throat, and
every Case was considered as belonging
to the same Species of Disease
and arose from Contagion. I will consider the

The Eruption (and sore throat to be only
symp.^s of this Contagion, like as the Eruption
and affection of the Lungs are in the Measles
This Opinion is confirmed by Dr. Fothergill
and Meadham (and lately by Dr. Wether-
ing and Johnstone, who suffic.^y prove
it is only one species.

It is a question whether this, or those
we spoke of before, are of modern date. It
was certainly unknown to the Greeks
and Jew. as far as I know of it is to be
found in their Writing. The pestilen-
tial Affection of the Throat, described by
Aelius Capito (and Celsus, is said to be
it, but if it was the Eruption could not
have escaped their notice. But Jew. con-
sider it of no older date than that of
Dr. Swieten & Sydenham. It probably
was not separately marked, and was
first

just confounded with Measles, is
the Opinion of Swinton and others. Its
appearance is much varied (and hence
Dr Sydenham describes the Eruption
as the sole disease Dr Boerhaave and
Nuxham describe the sore throat as of
most consequence. In the Epidemic here they
both gently existed to a great degree, tho
they were often separate —

It prevailed here 7th & 75 (and Jim
told that it happened to none who had
it before, hence I think it attacks only
once in life (and hence is most freq.
in Infants, as small pox Measles
&c are; but whether it arises from
the same circumst^s as the small
pox does I can't know.

History. In its mildest state it
was attended with cold (and not its
Head

Headach (and sickness at Stomach, and
in bad cases to vomiting. There were pain
and redness of the Eyes, swelling of the
Eyelids, the Tears (and Saliva much in-
creased, difficulty of swallowing, inflammation
of the Fauces, with a slight Cough.
On the 2^d or 3^d day small (red
spots appeared on the face, w^{ch} at first
were separate, but soon became like a
gentl. Efflorescence. It was like Erysipelas
but without the swelling, the redness
extended over the body, (and the whole
Skin was covered with a crimson hue
as if besmeared over with the Juice of
Raspberries, the fever then rather abated
the Disease was at the height about the
5 or 6th day, when the Skin appeared
rough, (and at length there was a Des-
quamation over the whole body, when
the Disease ceased. This was the mildest
Stage

State of it. but yet there were putres-
cent appearances.

In cases of a high degree of putrid
tendency they had oppression (and
frequent sighing) the pulse was quick
small (and fluttering) the face pale (and
dunk) Vomiting loose (and always
severe) Headach, most hours the throat
was affected, the tonsils swelled (and
inflamed) (and if parotid & submaxillary
glands were swelled w^{ch} often interrupted
Respiration by compressing the Trachea
The Nostrils were inflamed wth a great
discharge of Mucous or Ichor w^{ch} excor-
iated the Lips (and whenever it fell
The Discharge soon occurred at the mouth
and the Mucous was much discol^{red}
this way, yet probably it was also
swal

swallowed (and produced griping and dys-
enteric symptoms. To the violent discharge
succeeded ash coloured spots on the uvula
Tonsils (and Velum Palati, w. soon Mouth
and left bad ulcers like Venereal ones
Other Sore throats soon succeeded, larger (and
darker than the first (and the surrounding
parts w. were before red now became
livid, the Breath so fetid as to be intol-
erable to the attendants, (and even to the
patients themselves, if they remained w.
out Delirium. In this case the matter spit
up appeared bloody (and rather purulent
than Mucous, but often thicker matter
was discharged, (and even by Morbification
the Solid parts Melted away. The Deglu-
tition (and Respiration were difficult
the fever increased, the Skin became dry
hot (and rough the pulse quick (and
feeble. Some were watchful (and restless
at this time, (and the disease was
generally fatal. Some were cut off by the
fever

fever before the Eruption, (and Death
often happened from suffocation by the
increase of the viscid secreted Matter,
could not be discharged. But the putrid
setor often cut off many (and others
were cut off by succeeding affections, but
of all the sequelæ the dropsical Com-
plaint succeeding the Disease was
to be most dreaded —

Diagnosis. It is chiefly to be disting.
at the beginning by the Fever of the
affection prevails as an Epidemic, espe-
cially if there be great prostration of
strength (and more so from the affection
of the Eyes attending it. difficult
Deglutition, swelling of the parotid
& submax. glands, a discharge of
acrid

and Mucus from the nose, but the chief
is a peculiar scarlet-Eruption, which is no
infallible as that of the Smallpox or Measles.
I consider it, whether with sore throat
or not, to be a febrile contagion, derived
new (and proceeding entirely from the
action of morbid matter on the gen.
habit). With this Contagion it may
be induced in any habit, it is more
frequent with Infants than Adults
as the last were probably subjected to
it before —

Practice

It will always run a certain course, and
all that a pract.ⁿ can do, is the conducting
the disease in such a manner as to render
the sufferings of the sympt.^s short (and
mild). Many Remedies may be used
and many patients saved by proper
means. When Inflam.ⁿ, putrid or other
bad sympt.^s occur, we must counteract them.

Blood

Bloodletting. Many Moderns say
that this is inadvisable, that the early
age of Infancy, where this disease mostly
prevails is against it, that when the disease
is mild, it is unnecessary, (and when it is
Malignant it is of bad consequence) and that
the avoiding it, (and giving Wine and Fer-
dials, are more useful. The Disease is
usually fatal from the putrescent symp^t.
so that in gen^l it is bad, but at the com-
mencement when Inflamⁿ takes place abo^t
the Throat, we know by seeing an
internal swelling, we wd. often run to
suppuration and life presented by U. & we
may obviate it. And in some cases in
early periods we seen useful in checking
the progress of the swelling, but it must
be used with caution, (and only topical
U.)

V. S. is to be used. Its employment must be regulated by the nature of the Epidemic (and tho' the Disease arises from Contagion yet like small pox, it undergoes many Varieties, we perhaps take place more here than in small pox or Measles. In some Cases it is inflammatory in others putrid. When it is inflammatory we may use V. S. in slight appearances. When the Epidemic is putrid we must have very urgent symptoms before we employ it. It is not to be used as a radical cure but to alter the state of the circulation at the particular part, hence topical V. S. is to be preferred, especially as it comes on at early Life, but if possible it sh^d. be entirely avoided.

Emetics in some Cases are naturally indicated by a spontaneous Vomiting we seldom happens without advantage
as.

as it evacuates the Stomach (and deter-
mines to the surface. But the Inflam^y
sore Throat w^d. affords an objection to
this (and the sickness arises only from
the state of the Nerv^s. System, (and
not from Sordes, but notwithstanding
these objections they have been found
to produce no uneasiness at the Throat, &
they are less dangerous than A.C. but
unless in urgent Cases, I w^d. avoid them
and when the Vomiting is natural I w^d.
encourage it by the most gentle measures
some employ as Emetics, Squill Vine-
gar, Essence of Antimony, &c. w^c. they
suppose to alleviate the Mucus, but
this can't be expected when they excite
Vomiting, and Wespro & Tart. Emel.
are the best, but it is seldom necessary

necess. to employ these & Dr. Williams
proues them much, says they are
infallible (and uses very strong ones
and the Tort. Emul & Sassa together.
I never gave such strong ones (and cant
say what may be their effect.

Cathartics, either by the mouth or In-
jection, are used, but from the Evacuation
inducing Debility they must be excep-
tionable. If the Belly is bound in the begin-
ning Injections are good, as Milk, brown
Sugar, &c. They are also good afterwards
if from swallowed Mucus looseness
or Tenesmus be produced (and then
a solution of manna is best to evacuate
acid Mucus —

Diaphoretics tends to the surface
(and

and the Throat is easiest when the
Eruption is greatest, (and these Medi-
cines may determine to the surface &
moderate the Inflammⁿ (and swelling of
the Throat. A copious sweat is bad
and neither Experience nor Analogy of
other febrile Eruptions prove their use if
any are used they must be very gentle
ones, as the saline Jalap, w^{ch} is genly
given lest pract^l it appear inactive
Sudorifics are much recom^d by Dr. John-
stone, but he gives the Bark to some ex-
tent, so that no proper judgement can be
formed of them. —

Blisters are less doubtful; they are
requisite in every Case; but are best in
common Inflamm^y Angina when running
to a great height, when the swelling is
very quick, (and there is a great dis-

discharge of acid Mucus (and they thus
diminish the putrid putrescency. If such
are good externally, internal applications
will also be very good, and for this

Gargarisms of an emoll^t or lubricat^y
Nature are used, for removing the viscid
Mucus and to prevent the septic ten-
dency we use antiseptic Gargarisms
The first are Decoctions of Figs, Mallows
&c. For the 2^d Intention the Vegetable
Acids, Honey &c. are used. And for the
3^d the Bark and Min^{er} acids. They are
often used as injections into the Throat
when the Child will not swallow them.

Antiseptic fumes inspired, are very
good, either by the mouth held over
the fumes or introduced by an inverted
funnel the Mucus is often discharged

discharged and the ulcerations become
better colored, But when the putrescence
has gone far we must, besides local
Remedies, use

Antisepses acting on the system in
general, as the Wark (and to Infants
it may be given in substance in a solu-
tion of Succus Liguor, (and if this does
not do we inject it into the Pectum.

These are the princ^l Rem^s, but the
means at the same time may be used
all the Drm^t must be acidulated with
Nitric acid (and, wine either pure or a
little acidulated.

The Treatment of diff^t Sequelæ of
the disease.

The Disease is often fatal from a
swelling of the glands about the neck
etc

yet they don't suppurate they shd
be removed.

The affection of the skin is also dangerous, it does not recover its natl. softness but remains hard, dry (and parched, & then the appetite rarely returns, the part is gradually exhausted, and slow from want of Nutrition sinks under it unless a free discharge by the surface is restored.

To restore the due circulation on the surface tepid Bathing (and washing the body with warm Water, Friction and gentle Exercise in the open Air very good. When Tumors come on the parotid and submax. glands, they are most troublesome. For these Mercury is the best (and succeeds in very obstinate Cases

Cases (and in young Children. It is
taken in the form of Calomel or intro-
duced by Friction. If Mercury can't be
used we may use Friction with Camph.
Oil. or applic^s of saturnine poultices, we
sh^d. be tried before Mercury. If these fail
we bring the Tumors to Suppuration for
w^e poultices or warm fomentations may
succeed. But incision & Resolution may
be obtained (and it is often better to let them
remain than to produce suppuration, but
this is to be regulated with partic^lr care
according to partic^lr circumstances.

Some think that the Dropsical affection
w^e often follow the Disease are occasioned
by the action of Cold, (and are therefore
to be prevented by avoiding it) and
I'm inclined to think that the
best

best means of removing them is to
remove the purpuraceous Scales as soon
as possible, and to provide a gentle dis-
charge of urine. —

Sometimes from the diseased state
of the Neck and Throat, a hectic Fever
is produced. For this the common Mea-
sures used are Exercise, Milk Diet par-
ticularly asses Milk, and Country Air.
The Ass milk must be given to the
day. —

Influenza

Influenza

This is generally referred to Catarrh or to Synocha, but I prefer *Alto Epidemica* (and few complaints are more properly so, for when it does prevail it does so universally when it once enters a family no individual escapes; we also remarked in Hospitals. It never appears without infection, & but by proper care it might be prevented when it prevailed in this City in 1732. St. Marks Hospital escaped it, in consequence of the precaution they took to prevent contact with the infected. It is the result of a peculiar contagion, and if it is not propagated by actual contact, & also by its diffusion in the Air, at any rate it proceeds from infection we seems different from Catarrh or Syncope. I call it *Influenza*, a name by

by w^{ch} it has been gen^{ly} known in
Britain (and hence contagious it is pro-
perly referred to this order. I have seen it
occurring here (sporadically, its last ap-
pearance was in the year 1776, the
symptoms have always been much the
same, it seldom proved fatal (and few pa-
tients were confined above a day.

History. It appeared in the form of
a bump (and a fever so inconsiderable in some
that it almost escaped notice. By avoiding
the causes supposing any catarrh, it
soon disappeared. It is said that a
person has been twice affected wth it, but if
this ever happened it was very rare (and
probably was mistaken for a common cat-
arrh similar in appearance several
were affected wth it disease who former-
ly had other Epidemics, hence in this
respect it is like small pox liable to
attack people of all ages —

Jw

In some the symptoms were more severe
They were seized with Languor, Debility
Uneasiness, about the Precordia, frequent
Palpitations, a small, quick, and unequal
pulse, Pains of the Head, Breast, and
Back with loss of appetite, and a thin
limpid discharge from the Nose and Eyes
w. were also sore, these were succeeded
by a cough about the 2^d or 3^d day, at first
w. out any Expectoration, but afterwards
much mucous was expelled, the cough be-
came incessant, the pains increased, the
Breathing became difficult, and there
were Pains in the Joints and Belly
w. loose and sometimes bloody stools
The fever was seldom violent after the
2^d. or 3^d day, being mitigated by a dis-
charge either by Stool, urine or sweat
w. was often profuse. The urine at
first

just was generally scanty, high colored &
without sediment, but afterwards it was
more copious and let fall a brown colored
sediment, sometimes there was great Drow-
siness, but often watchfulness, &c. continued
after the fever (and while the Cough was
severe. The peripneumonic symp^{ts}
generally proved fatal, by inducing bloody
Expectoration and Phthisis, (and often
the Phthisis without the bloody Expec-
toration, But on the whole it was very
(seldom fatal.

Theory

Here a peculiar infectious matter just
induced fever; but instead of this being
followed by a deposition on the surface
the Infection is determined to the Lungs
as in Chancr cough. This disease is a
defence ag^t other Epidemics, like the
Plague, or ag^t the present one

Practice

Practice

It is generally very slight, and then requires little attention, unless the avoiding of Cold, Wet &c. (and perhaps a low Diet) may be useful, as Vegetables (and Milk any thing accelerating the Circulation as Liquors, must be avoided.

When it is severe, other measures are necessary. I know of no medicines which will bring on an artificial Cure; it generally has its natural termination, so all we can do is to regard the symptoms, to mitigate the fever (and pneumonic symptoms) and counteract a tendency to Phthisis.

Emetics may shorten the fever, but are seldom necessary as the fever is seldom long (and if any Inflam.ⁿ seizes the Breast they must be avoided.

W. S. is preferable to Emetics, it lessens the uneasy Heat (and quick pulses) relieves Headach (and anxiety about the

The Proceridia. It is chiefly useful against
Pain about the Breast (and it will
often prevent Epistaxis or Hemoptysis, &c
It generally be used once (and seldom re-
peated as it will induce a disposition to
Delirium Animi (and Debility (and so
retard the Recovery) and give occasion for
the use of Cordials. The omission of it has
been obs^d to be attended with morbid con-
sequences often than the use of it

Emprosthetics Sh^d be applied after V.S
they diminish the pain, relieve the Breast
and Cough, (and may also be used where
V.S. is unnecessary or improper. Blisters
probably at principally ag^t the first
affections of the Breast, but partly by
diminishing the irritation on the
Lancea,
Emulcents (and Balsamics, espec^{ly}
those containing much veg^l mucus
or

or Oil, diminish Cough (and thereby procure Sleep But if they fail we may use.

Opiates, but these, binding the belly are objected to hence they must be joined with Refrigerent Cathartics

A spontaneous Diarrhea has proved useful, especially in Children. —

Gentle Diaphoretics. In adults a discharge by the Surface is more useful, keeping the belly gently open at the same time; but saline Draughts and Deluentor with warm bath are better.

When the Cough continued violently. Per. B. proved useful how it operates I can't say, but it often stop't it. Cicuta had sometimes the same effect. When Hemoptysis less of strength, quick pulse & phthysical symp^s come on a milk Diet Country air & gentle Exercise wth oft. moderate m^d phthious are proper here.

Dysentery

This Disease differs from the oth^r Epidemics; their Origin we don't know (and they just affect the human system) (and are then propagated by a peculiar & specific Contagion from one person to another. But Dysentery arises not only from Contagion but from the action of the putrid Effluvia of the Heat (and Moisture of animal and Vegetable matters conjoining together w^e cause we are often exposed to in this Country) (and it is generally afterwards propagated from one person to another by Contagion) (and suffers a Multiplication hence it occurs both as a sporadic & Epidemic Disease. I need not remark that under this title I mean the putrid or Malignant Dysentery w^e is generated by

by a putrid contagion out of the Body
or in it. I will refer to Cranche all cases
of typhus. Senecimus; (and bloody stools
accompanied with fever, if not produced by
contagion or propagated by it from one to
another. The symptoms are very numerous
but I shall not be very particular. them
as they are accurately described by some
late Authors, I shall only point out
the leading (and constant) symptoms
and the anomalous ones indicating danger.

History. It attacks variously, but
generally with desolude, Headach vertigo
pain of the back, swelled, Stomach, freq.
- Eructations, a burning heat in the Region
of the Stomach, Nausea (and vomiting some
times the matter vomited is rather bilious
or like Bile mixed with other fluids
green or sometimes red. The fever is either
present from the beginning or soon comes
on with cold (and shivering) & is suc-
ceded

succeeded by heat, diminished pulse, de-
creased appetite for solids, and a parched
tongue.

Dysentery often occurs without these
symptoms yet in other cases all these pre-
cede the Disease (and attend its whole course
especially the fever, w^{ch} is generally of the
putrid type & is gently the cause of Death.

The Disease soon begins in the Intestines
with gripes, not constant (and spread as in
Enteritis, but propagated in diff. directions
with Borborygmi, the Stools are early
copious, frequent (and natural, but some-
times fluid or thick (and often peculent (and
bilious. Within 2 or 3 days there is a pain
with Tenesmus, w^{ch} is one of the most severe
and painful symptoms, there is frequent in-
clination to go to stool, but little is evacuated
(and the Vessels are attended wth severe
gripes

Graves, the Matter discharged is frothy
Mucus, with Bile & sometimes blood, the
Stools are sometimes copious (and watery
with hard indurated scybala or jelly mat-
ter, w^{ch} generally give relief and with this
the disease often declines, both the matter
discharged (and the manner of discharg-
ing) becoming natural. —

But if the Tenesmus, the Gravel
become severer, (and there is often produced
Profusions and difficult Reduction wth
an alteration of urine, w^{ch} is gently high
coloured, with heat and pain in the urethra
(and often the urine is mixed with a black
matter like the grounds of Coffee; w^{ch} soon
sinks to the bottom. —

The Fever augments, Debility in-
creases wth watchfulness (and anarchy
the

The Skin is hot and dry, there is gently
a sense of burning heat in the intestines
Weight about the precardial less of Spirits
a fetid, bloody Sames is now discharged
The Belly is tense wth some, and the flatus
discharged every fetid without producing
relief, the tension augments, there is a
high putrescency in the aliy Canal, wth
Sympt^s of general putrescency the tongue
and teeth are covered with a black matter
the tongue is chapt, the Breath fetid, black
spots on the mouth and fauces and a few
Petechiae on the whole surface, we are gently
followed by Death.

In other cases the face is Aspear & sharp
the pain in Hypochond. comes on the
stools and body smell fetidly, the
bloody sames come away moribundly, the
pulse is small weak and unequal,
Con=

Convulsions, Stupor, and other Nervous
Symptoms appear, we generally move fatal
tho often the fever alone is fatal.

The Dissections of Morgagni, Balth
Pringle and Monro are the best. They
generally found a local affection of the P^{er}it^{on}eum
we in Cases of long Standing is extended
but is the greatest lowest down. The
Intestines are always found morbid, the
external surface is generally inflamed
often livid or dark coloured but very sel-
dom covered with the white Crust, we is
often found in Enteritis they are covered
with the Inflam^y Exudation on the ex-
ternal surface. The large Intestines are
in some parts distended with wind, in
others very much constricted; these ine-
qualities are commonly confined to the
P^{er}it^{on}eum (and very rarely extend to
the

The small Intestines. The coats of the
Intestines, at the diseased parts are thick-
ened, especially where the constriction is
greatest, the internal surface is generally a
braded, inflamed (and interspersed wth ulcera-
tions, Erosions (and Morbifications (and
often the Erosions make way to the abdomen
and feces (and Air have often been found
in its cavity. Hard Tubercles are generally
found, sometimes swelled (and indurated
w^{ch} made some call Dysentery scabies
Interna. Others are white (and like
matted small pox. Others are
Vesications containing a purid Janies.
Theory. We may presume that the
affection of the internal parts takes a gra-
dual progress, that from the first (and
proceeds local (and circumscribed swell-
ings, ending in suppuration of one kind
or other, (and that this suppur-
ation

Suppuration produces, Ulceration, Mor-
tification, Erosions and thickening of the
Coats. It generally begins at the Extre-
mity of the Rectum, from whence the
Disease is gradually propagated upwards.
From these appearances we can acc^t. for
all the sympt^s. This State of the al^y Canal
if not the proximate Cause is that pro-
ducing the chief symptoms, but how it is
influenced by the Remote Causes is not
easy to determine.

This, as well as other Genera, arises from
a peculiar Contagion (and whether it arises
from the body itself or from anoy. Sys-
tem, it acts like the rest. That of Small
pox acts on the surface, that of Pertussis
on the Lungs, (and that of Dysentery
on the Rectum. But why does it
chiefly occur here? We can't be certain
of this, but probably, from the first
symptoms, a peculiar secretion is
excited

collected in the Intestines, w^{ch} is like the
morbid discharge of mucus in the measles
if this arises from Contagion it will be
collected at the Pectum, as it is mostly
discharged thence. It then produces, if
not a partial Inoculation, a partial
Infection, among circumstances, to be
considered is that probably when the
Infection is communicated from one to
another it is by the Extremity of the Pectum
chiefly from the habitus of Mools of diseas-
ed Persons; hence it is directed by late
Writers on this subject, that no sound person
sh^d be exposed to their Statitus —

Many suppose that Disease is the
same as the Autumnal Fever in warm
climates; the Fever in both cases being
similar. If it is a peculiar modification
of the Autumnal remittent fever, it
requires a very diff^t Treatment (and
is very diff^t in its nature —
Practice

Practice

During the first stage the principal Indication is the peculiar acid matter (and for this the principal Indications are

1. The discharge from the Rectal Canal of the acid matter already separated.

2. The counteracting the Influence of this matter where it cannot be evacuated.

3. The obviating the effects resulting from such acid matter as can neither be evacuated nor destroyed.

4. The prevention of the further separation of this matter. During the last period of the Disease the Indication is the debilitated

and irritable State of the Intestines (and for this the principal Indications are

1. The giving a proper defence to the Intestines agt. vomiting causes.

2. The diminution of morbid Sensibility of the Intest. Canal.

3. The restoration of due vigor to the Intestines.

In the 1st period, the 1st Indication is answered by vomiting and purging. If there is any specific it acts in the 2^d way, of the matter (and some substances I think act this way as far as we know, the matter is of a putrid tendency, and hence Antiseptics are good & diluents will much diffuse & destroy the acrimony, but the matter may still act, so it is requisite to counteract its influence by such substances as guard the intestines, as Demulcents. To abate the effects of urgent symptoms, many methods are employed; the chief of these urgent symptoms are the inflammation, the first state of the local affection, the gripes and Tenesmus. The last Indication is perhaps the most difficult of any to answer, but perhaps it is to be done

done by altering or destroying the matter
already secreted; w.^e acts as a ferret, and
it is done by restoring equable circula-
tion, and returning to the surface.

But the Intestines are left abraded
debilitated (and irritable w.^e must be ob-
tained by Demulcents, Tonics & astringents
Emetics are frequently used (and from
the State of the Stomach in the beginning,
are indicated. They discharge from y.^e Stomach
a load accumulated there, (and many of em
tend to purge (and determine to the surface
Many Emetics have been used, the Vomica
Antimonii Ceratium, a very violent one
was formerly used, (rendered milder by
Wax. It is still retained in the Phan-
macopi: but is now little used, it was
a Specific as was supposed, it only
acted from its producing Evacuation
w.^e power is very uncertain, hence it
is superseded by more certain Emetics
from

particular Species, we many chiefly depend
on. Some use it in full doses, others in
repeated small ones to drive to the sur-
face. In either way it will evacuate, and
thus is often very useful. Many think
that the Tart. Emet. is preferable, and
if an Antimonial is to be used, this is
certainly the best. It is said to be more
diaphoretic and tonic than Specac. but
I know no fact to prove this assertion
they are neither of them tonic, and both
are equally diaphoretic. T. E. is more ca-
thartic than Specac. but Specac. is the
best vomit. Perhaps it is better to join
them, we was the practice of Dr. Minch
who used the Jus. Cham. for Vomits
we produced more full vomiting than
water, and was more antiseptic.

Cathartics, as Evacuants, are
very good and the best Effects have
been

been derived from them. The constant
Lowness may be ad. them, but after
the first days Tenesmus is past
the Belly is rather bound, & is proved
by the hard feces brot. away by purgatives
Besides the feces they always bring
away the acid secreted matter. The
Astringent Cathartics are often used &
Pringle prefers Rhubarb to any astringent
who says it must be given freely to
act as a Cathartic in large doses, &
he also gives it combined wth Calomel
w^{ch} is the only way it sh^d. be given
in the beginning. But its not operating
quickly is an objection to its use in the
beginning. If we want to evacuate the intestines
alone (and not from the system) urgent
we use the neutral Salts, as Sal. Mag.
w^{ch} is very good in the beginning, repeated
every 2. or even every day, dissolved
in a large quantity of water —
6 Pills are given before or between
the purgatives. The demulcent kind
are

one the best, as Barley water Inf. Linic
&c. as the disease is seated in the Proctum
these are only given in the form of Injection
to discharge the acrid matter or to destroy
diminish, or counteract it.

At the begin^g we must often obviate symp-
toms. If the Inflammⁿ is consid^{er} U. S. is ne-
cess^{ary}, but its repetition is to be avoided,
as its producing Debility may be very hurt-
ful. It is only to be used ag^t Inflammⁿ
and if this is not present, it sh^d not
be used. In pains of the Bowels (and
great Fever it is very useful.
Blisters are requisite only when the
Inflammⁿ is very consid^{er}.

Fomentations of the abdomen (and
Warm Bathing may be used Warm
Bathing not only relieves pain but
also makes the Belly easier to be
opened. It relieves Tenesmus (and off^{ers}
Pains. The same advantages are also
derived

derived from

Opiates, but the Insom.ⁿ (and then bind-
ing the Belly, prevent their use till after
due Evacuation; when they are of great ser-
vice; after a purgative in the Morning an
Anodyne is very good. These measures
are best to prevent further suppuration of
Matter in the Intestines. (and what further
conduces to it, is the restoring of Ciculatⁿ
on the surface.

Diaphoretics, as T. E. w. Opiates, as
Dover's powder, have been used; but it is
best to restore a permanent determination
to the Surface; hence strong Diaph.ⁿ are
bad (and these also increase the septic ten-
dency, particularly in the last stage, when we must
support the Vis Vite (and use antiseptics; as
Wine & Bark, (and in this way acid fruit extract.

We must combat the sequela of the af-
fection, w^h is often very difficult, as the Inter-
stines are abraded, w^h is a terrible inflammation
(ulcerated or mortified. More is to be done
here

here by proper Management, as judicious Aliment
and avoiding all occasional Causes of such
Things as detain the Intestines, as
Contagion, Cold, Mucus, Miasmata, & As-
tringents are also good, and in this way the
Simarouba acts, but this has only
been useful in Diarrhoeas from its
astringent power. The

Radix Indica Lopeziana, lately bro't
from the Portuguese Settlements in South
America, acts in this way.

Other Astringents, as *Succus Japonicus*
& *Lignum Nervo*, are also good, Stonegones
are used in the last Stage, as Alum, &c.
Aromatics, But of all, *Rhubarb* and
Cori Peric are the best.

At this time we must use a more Nu-
tritious Diet, than when the fever
existed; and thro the whole Course
the patient must be kept in a free Air
void of any Contagion — Pestes

Pestis.

In the plague I am excluded from any
experience of my own (and perhaps
we shall never see it in this country
so for a full acct of it I refer you to
Sydenham and Carolus du Rocher
physician at Moscow who treated it in
1771, and has made very good observat^{ns}
upon it, but without adding any thing
to what was known before.

We may divide the Disease into 3
periods, its attack its progress to its height
and its Decline.

Symptoms of the first period. It attacks
like Typhus, but severer, the Throbbing
is like that of Intermittents (and is
attended with great Debility, the Breathing
full and slow, with anxiety, the
Pulse quick, small and intermittent
there is Delirium from the begin^g
(and the patient has the appearance of

of being drank, there is Thirst, Head-
ach, Vomiting and other symptoms of
fever, and they are cut off sometimes
by the 3. or even the first day.

In the other Stage there are Eruptions
of less determined periods than in either
small pox or Measles. Sometimes there
are Buboes, Anthraxes, or Carbuncles
but they are generally combined. The Buboes
appear in the Axillae or Inguinals.

If the Carbuncles suppurate, they are
favorable. The Buboes (and Carbuncles
gently suppurate gently. The patient
is often cut off by Schirr of the
Buboes, by violent suppurations
or mortifications of these, by colligative
sweats, or by Petechiae Cornis
Alte

Hæmorrhages, these terminating in
Death on the 13, 14 or 15 day.

Diagnosis. The Disease is easily known
by a suspicion of the contagion, the
severity of the attack of the fever, the
appearance of Bubbles or Carbuncles
and the symptoms of putridity.

With regard to the Theory little is to be
said. There is no doubt that the plague
is the effect of a peculiar (and specific con-
tagion. (and I am inclined to think that
it has a greater resemblance to the bad
Smallpox than to a typhoid Fever. Per-
haps it may occur more than once, but
from all the Histories we have had, it
does not appear that any person had it
twice. The contagion is little diffusible
in the air, and seemingly it is
generally if not always communicated
by contact — In the attack the

The matter seems to act on the nerves
and thro' them on the Brain closely.
The symptoms in the progress of the
Disease, seem the same as those of
other Epidemics. These in the Decline
are from Inflammⁿ from the matter
being deposited on the surface (and
if it is accompanied with putrid symp-
toms they shew the nature of the Fever
Practice.

It is sometimes quite mild (and its
severity is probably much altered by
various circumstances; and I think
that Inoculation might be used
wth advantage, as in the small pox (and
such, a trial has actually been made
with success, but unless it was Epi-
demic here as in Turkey, no
such a practice will be admitted. It
might be inoculated from the
Baboes

Buboes or Carbuncles. It might be
inoculated from the — Smoking To-
bacco, &c. is not probably prove effective.
For the Prevention of the plague, the
chief things are to guard against contact with
the affected persons (and ag^t the Infection
attached to Cloaths or other inanimate
Matters, we are chiefly known by coming
from suspected Countries. These mea-
sures are partly to be obtained, by Quaren-
tine, by the destruction of the activity
of the matter, or by the removal of it.
This may be done by the smoke of Or-
dinary fuel, the fumes of Sulphur, the
Steam of Vinegar or Ventilation (and thus
it may be separated, altho it is little
diffusible in the air. If it is contained
in large bodies, as Cloaths, Beds &c
they sh^d be destroyed.

An internal Cure is only to be ob-
tained by something destroying the virus
or preventing its action — But

But we are not acquainted wth any
Remedies possessing such virtues, so
the cure must be left to Nature, & all we
can do is to obviate the most urgent symp^{ts}.

Emetics are used at the beginning
to regulate the Stomach (and shorten the
cold fit, as in Agues, these causing agi-
tation are best, as T. E.

Storics are much recommended by
Sydenham, they moderate the hot fits
as James's Powder and the sweet
must be supported for some time; this is
best done by an Opiate wth an aromatic
as Sal C. C. Sp. Val. Am. &c given after
an Emetic dissolved by Diluent to great-
ly accumulated.

If the Inflammatory tendency runs high
N. S. Cathartics & Plasters, even binned
into Issues are used; but from the
tendency to putrefaction. Evacuation
must be avoided

H

It is best to promote suppuration in the
Buboes by Emollient Cataplasms &
Blisters, to the Inguinal and subma-
illary glands. Poultices with garlic
and Warm Fomentations with aro-
matics are good.

When putrescency comes on, we
should use Antiseptics, and support
the Vis Vitæ by Cordials, particularly Wine
Cold Drinks, Per. Bark & Muri. acid

The retention of infectious matter about
the patient must be prevented, by giving
free access to fresh Air to the Cham-
ber & Bed, impregnating the room
wth aromatic fumes, changing the
Bed Cloaths often (and frequently
washing the whole Body wth tepid
Water)

Pneumonia

Phlegmasie

Or, Local Inflammations.

Inflammations in general
Under this order may be comprehended
all the Inflaming Diseases existing in
any part of the body. But we shall
only relate some of them, from which
you may judge of the rest. All the
Diseases in this Order bear, a certain
Analogy to each other. Hence the Treatment,
Proximate Cause and remote Causes
of each seem alike, but in this we shall
content ourselves with a few remarks
on the History, Diagnosis (and Cure, at
out entering upon any Hypothesis.

The symptoms, serving to character-
ize, Inflammⁿ or pain, Heat, Redness
of swelling
All these are induced from in-

increased action of the small vessels, and
this I take to be the proximate cause
of the Inflammⁿ, w^e will explain all
the symptoms. Some think that along
with this there is a spasmodic action,
having an Influence in inducing it. This
may sometimes be true, and may take
place not only on the surface, but over the
whole body of w^e we have a proof from
the hardness of the pulse. But yet this
is not always the case, and I w^d not
consider Spasm as the proximate, but
as a remote cause, w^e is produced by
Cold, constricting the vessels, (and thus
producing an increased action of the
system). But all the Phenomena
may be produced without it, as

as appears by the Inflamⁿ produced by
Stimule, as a Thorn in the finger, or
a substance forced into the Eye; here no
stricture is produced.

The Means for removing the increased
action, or taking place in the Inflamⁿ
are

1. By the diminution of the Stimulat-
ing power in the part affected.

2. By the diminution of sensibility.

The increased action may be produced by
increased sensibility or any stimulus

Stimule are either external or internal
The first give rise to cutaneous Eruptions
but Inflamⁿ generally arises in the
internal parts (and hence may be said
to arise from internal stimuli to these
vessels, as the Blood, whether owing
to quantity or acrimony. But any
thing we produce Impetus or

or Congestion will produce this Stimulus
(Morbid Stimulus in the Case of internal
Inflamⁿ is diminished.

1. By diminishing the Impetus of the
Blood in general.

2. By derivation from the affected part.
(Morbid Sensibility may even be suf-
ficient to produce this increased action
hence it must be diminished.

1. By an Immediate action on the dis-
eased part.

2. By affecting the state of sensibility
in general.

Finis

Phrenitis

This Disease rarely occurs in this Country it sometimes comes on very suddenly in conseq. of particular accidents, as Lightning, &c. but is most commonly the consequence of great exposure to the Sun in hot Climates, (and) one of the most dangerous Diseases in this order, from the part it affects.

History. The first stage of it commonly begins wth pain and Heat in the Head, slight shivering and other febrile symptoms. The Headach increases, there is great Vertigo the Sleep, if any, is much disturbed; the face becomes redder than usual (and the Eyes are particularly red wth an apparent inflammation) but without the Heat, (and) pain occurring in the ophthalmia. Patients are much affected by Light (and their Eyes appear protuberant & not

Notwithstanding the Tint Aurum
they can't bear the least noise—

The pulsation of the Carotids is quiet
and a pulsation is even felt in the Head
Drops of blood often fall from the Nose,
The patient now can't sleep, and the
Watchfulness w^t characterizes this
Disease takes place. They now become
of an angry disposition, w^t impulsu-
ous actions (and much bodily exertion
this Delirium also greatly character-
izes the disease, and is distinguished
from the low kind by being called
phrenetic. The febrile symptoms are
now very high, the Stomach is
succeeded by great & permanent
heat

heat, but this is not general, the Extremities are cold, there is great Thirst, the tongue is parched and covered wth Mucus the pulse is quick, small and hard the Respiration is slow and deep accompanied with sighing. The urine is sometimes depressed and sometimes increased of a limpid state and often white and turbid The faces are often white, w^{ch} is reckoned a fatal symptom. The Belly is mostly bound, there is often a great vomiting of a greenish colored matter with grinding of the Teeth, the pat^t catches at imaginary objects, and Convulsions often supervene, w^{ch} generally end in Death.

The Disease is sometimes cured either artificially or by a crisis as genly

generally a great Evacuation of sweat
and sometimes by Diarrhoea or Hemorrhage
In these Changes the urine generally de-
posits, a laticious Sediment. This Disease
seldom continues beyond the 5.th 6.th or 7 day
and rarely beyond the 15.th In this last case
there is generally a Recovery, but seldom
without leaving behind it bad sequels
as affections of the Eyes, we are much
inflamed and oppressed with weakness; often
great weakness and Vertigo rendering
the patient sometimes unable to walk dur-
ing Life the Hearing is often left impaired
even during very obstinate Headaches, some-
times recurring in very severe fits may
also be the sequels. The mental faculties
are sometimes left much affected; the
Delirium Mania often continuing, &

Sometimes the opposite side, I distortion
takes place. These are the most common
sequelæ when the Recovery is not attended
with perfect Health.

Diagnosis, Phrenitic Delirium is either
Idio Pathic or Symptomatic, i.e. are not
easily distinguishing. Tho' useful in Practice. The
Symptomatic is known by the preceding
affections, by arising from inflammation of the
Lungs Liver (and particularly of the Diaphragm
By the sensation of acute burning heat it is
particularly known. In Mania no such symp-
toms appear, this is known by the
absence of Fever. We sometimes know it by
the preceding causes. Sometimes it is known
by the symptoms, particularly by the Fever
(and Delirium; but the great Watchful-
ness is a good characterizing symptom.

Causes Phrenitis may be excited
in

in any habit, but is peculiarly liable
to those exposed to other Inflamm. It occurs
in the prime of Life (and chiefly in those
of a plethoric habit. It is more liable to
happen in Males than females. It often
can't be traced to any cause, but is genlly
owing to injuries done to the head or causes
acting directly on the Brain, as Blows
Lightening great Heat &c. It has arisen
from great Watchfulness & passions
These also act on the Brain, but here
we cant tell, there is less ambiguity in our
causes as strong Impressions of Light
by looking long at the sun in an
Eclipse &c. There are other Causes
acting as Direct Stimuli, or as detangs to
to the Brain, but we've related
the chief.

Upon Dissection the Brain and
its Membranes are found inflamed
&

(and sometimes suppurated, &c. is the effect of the Inflammⁿ.

This Inflammⁿ is certainly the Proximate Cause, (and on this we can explain the action of all the remote Causes. An Inflammⁿ on any important Organ excites gen^l Fever, (and hence it is not strange that it occurs here while the symptoms are evident, yet is not easy to explain the other Characteristic symptoms. The great sensibility of the Eyes (and Ears &c. must refer to the gen^l Irritability of the Brain. But there is more room for doubt in the internal Senses here the phrenetic Delirium is our chief object. The Brain is an Organ by w^{ch} the mind (and Body are connected. Hence it must be the Cause

Cause of all mental affections. The
Juslam? here must be reckoned as the cause
of it (and of almost all the symptoms.

Practice.

The objects to be aimed at for obtaining
Resolution of the Juslam? of the Brain are
1. The removal of such exciting causes as
continue to operate.

2. The diminution of the Momentum of the
Blood in the circulating system in general

3. The diminution of Impetus at the
Brain in particular.

A. The avoiding circumstances w^h tend either
to accelerate the motion of the Blood, or to
give determination to the Head.

With these Intentions, we employ the
following Remedies.

1. S. is relied on as much as any
Remedy (and must be liberally used
Ba

Boerhaave orders it to be performed indeft.
times at once, to obtain the degree of Pleurifusion
Van Swieten differs from his Master, and
says that it should be done, till known by the
pulse (and other particulars to be necessary).

It is much easier to take away blood than to
add it, altho the Abstraction of much blood may
be necessary to the Disease, yet the Conseq^t
must always be regarded. Any quantity may
be evacuated by only one large Orifice. Bo-
erhaave says that the blood sh^d be drawn
as far as possible from the diseased part
to promote Pleurifusion. That this is a mistake
is demonstrated by Petit, & Morro, &c. blood
letting from the Carotid artery or Jugular
vein is found to be best, as it gives an
immediate Abstraction from the diseased part
some object to attend only from the danger
of it. It is true that the Hæmorrhage can't
be

be always easily stop'd, but this happens
seldom, especially when performed by a skilful
Surgeon. However, for it, we may substitute
Bleeding in the Jugular vein. Topical Bleeding
by Leeches or Cupping (and Scarification
are also found useful. The last of these is
the most expeditious (and custom (and the
discharge can be better limited, so sh^d be pre-
ferred. By these means we generally succeed.
Cathartics next to N. S. are most to be
trusted to. By these we both diminish the
quantity of fluids (and Impetus remove
any irritating matter. The Belly must always
be kept gently Open, Crem. Tart. Len. Elect.
and Sal. Glyster are used; but perhaps
the Inf. Tarn^d is best, especially when
a conoid^{al} Thrust occurs.

Blisters are seldom emitted after N
S. and prizing. They are applied to the
Throat

head itself. They are often used at the beginning. They not only evacuate, but for some time alter the mode of circulation.

Cold Applications to the Head are used by many. It is by some a practice, after shaving the head, to cover it with a wet Cloth or Clay Cap. but I think this is dangerous (and is little used by eminent Physicians. Blisters are preferable; (and all I think necessary in this way is to wash the Brows with Vinegar while the Blisters are applied. Cold here, according to Dr. Astruc, not only remains the Insanⁿ. but also chiefly attacks the mental affections. So that I w^d. think these applications necessary only in the last stages. —

Refrigerants internally are used particularly Mitre w^t Vinegar. These

These Medicines, if they sit easy on the
Stomach are very unexceptionable.

Camphor is recommended, chiefly in Emulsion
and it often has great effects in Delirium
but sh^d. not be used till the Inflammⁿ is
abated.

Opium. Great doubts occur wth regard
to Opium. They w^d. seem necessary from
the great Mischiefness, and for y^t. purpose
they are recom^d. even in the active Inflammⁿ.
If Opium give sedation they may be useful
and I w^d. think they might be given after
Evacuations. But practice alone must deter-
mine their use here.

The Pediluvium is much recom^d. as
producing Sleep and deterring the blood
from the head, but yet this is not
without danger. Much depends on the
mode of its application. When the
water

~~It is very hot & acts as a stimulant~~
and I've often used it to increase the
Diuresis. When it is employed its relaxing
effects chiefly to be looked for. It must
not only be moderately warming continued
for a long time. But here danger may
arise from the Cold produced. On the
whole its use requires great Caution
and must not be trusted to Nurses.

Pregnancy. The Diet must be low
and cooling, plenty of Diuretics may be
employed; the Stimuli of Light and Motion
must be avoided and the patient should be
kept more erect postures or on bed less
decumbent than usual

of Phthiria

Ophthalmia

This is a very frequent Disease (and tho not dangerous is troublesome. Here we consider it as these Affections of the Eye occurring from active Inflamⁿ. (and tho the same circumstances occur from Relaxation, yet these 2 Diseases require a different Treatment, are I think different Diseases.)

This Disease, as arising from active. Inflamⁿ is divided into that of the Membranes (and of the Tonsils) by Drs Cullen Hume (and McLurg. They also divide it into the mild, (and severe. No other foundation is afforded for a division of this Disease into species but its degrees of violence. Others divide it into the humid (and dry, but these

these seem only accidental circumstances
from the Excit^{ions} of the Lachrymal &
Sebaceous Glands being more or less
increased. It is also divided by the Causes
w^{ch} I think is the most useful distinction
into Idiopathic and Symptomatic. When
it is symptomatic of Lues, Scrophula, &c
it is cured by the medicines employed
in these Diseases, hence we here treat
of the first.

History. It generally attacks sud-
denly, wth an uneasy sensation, as if
from dust, but by Inspection no dust
can be perceived, the red vessels ap-
pear much swelled, and the Eye ball
enlarged, accompanied with acute and
violent pain.

The Eye lashes also becomes af-
fected. This is soon followed by
a discharge of watery fluid, generally
serous

resembling Tears, but sometimes so
acid as to excite a burning Heat, Ex-
coriation, (and Ulceration) of the Cheek.
This ulceration does not continue long,
but disappears at Night, the matter
becomes thick and white (and is
apt to glue the Eye Lashes together)
This matter is chiefly separated from
the sebaceous glands. If the Disease
is propagated inward, there is great
Uneasiness from Light, there is Headach
Heat, Thirst, Loss of appetite, with
quick and hard pulse. But great
Watchfulness is the worst of all these
febrile symptoms (and is often the
prelude of Death a fatal termination
often happens, but generally a Resolution
is produced by Nature or art. Some-
times there is a suppuraton on the

(adnota)

anata or Cornea. The vessels are deprived of their natural transparency, and the vision is often much impaired. This may occur from Accidents to only one Eye, but in most Cases both Eyes have the disease (and both have a similar progress, tho. sometimes after one is cured the other becomes affected, & so on alternately, till there is a total loss of vision.

Diagnosis. This disease is pretty well disting. by its appearance (and also by the pain and Heat. The pain is a good diagnostic, as is also the effect of the Impression of Light.

It is often hard to say whether it is Idiopathic or Symptomatic. When we resist the common practice we may ascribe other Diseases. We may genly distinguish it by the habit, whether it is secretitious or not, (and whether or not the patient has lately been affected with

with Syphilis

Causes. As an Idiopathic Disease it occurs chiefly in plethoric habits, it is sometimes constitutional. It is not peculiar to either Age or Sex. The occasional causes are often unknown, but those we are (certain), either act only on the Eye, or they operate as giving a determination of fluids to the Eye, or they operate as giving a determination of fluids to the Eye. The first are chiefly direct stimulents as: Strokes, Heat, Light, Cold, Dust, &c. The others are generally the Stoppage of some usual Evacuation, particularly the Tinea Capitis. It is said to be sometimes Epidemic (and contagious), tho' on no other foundation than its affecting all in one family; but this may be better explained by their being all exposed to the same occasional Causes. The

The Proximate Cause is an increased action of the vessels, thus will explain all the symp^s.

The flow of Tears arises from the irritation produced by the distension of the vessels, (and from their increased flow we can explain the quality of the Tears.

In the Cure of Idiopathic Ophth the gen^l. Intentions are

1. The resolution of the Inflammⁿ of the Eye, by w^{ch} the Disease for the present will be removed, but often this is not to be obtained (and then
2. We must remove the consequences & frequently occur from such Inflammⁿ (and
3. We must induce such a state of the Eye as to prevent the return of Ophth where there is a disposition to it.

A proper Regimen is of great consequence in this disease. It must be antiphlogistic

all

All causes inducing increased Impetus must be avoided, both in the system in general, (and in the Eye itself. . . Many things are used for this purpose. We must remove all irritations, as Dust, Light, Heat, Cold, &c. But we must not bind up the Eye, but rather shut the patient up in a dark Room. An equal temperature of Heat must be chiefly used. Besides these, we endeavor to obtain an artificial Resolution of the Iris, by the following practices.

Bloodletting in diff. forms is necessary we may use the general Evacuation, but in most Cases Topical bleeding is the best (and for this we may evacuate either from the Temporal arteries or the Jugular Vein, w^{ch} operates both by derivation & Evacuation. 2. 3, or 4 Leeches are particularly useful, but are inconvenient, for they will only produce a temporary relief not

not easily Mop'd; but the Evacuation
can be limited; nor can we tell on what
Spot they will fix themselves; so we
cant place them near the Eye, unless
a Glass for this purpose be put over them
But besides this, an Inflammⁿ may be
produced by them in some habits (and even
a tumor reaching to the Eye itself, so y^t
I w^d. much prefer Cupping wth Scarifica-
tion. anoy^s. way found very effectual
is cutting the vessels themselves of the
adnata with the Scalpel or Lancet
as a few drops this way will often
cure the disease, or from the vessels
of the Palpebra. Some have cured it
by friction of these vessels wth an Oyl
of Bayley

Cathartics may often promote a
Resolution, Stricture ones must be
avoided

avoided (and even the refrigerant ones
must not be pushed far. A frequent
use of them is not proper, but at any
rate the belly sh^d always be kept open
by a solution of Salt of tart Inf.
Tambr. with senna (and particularly
Blisters are always very useful, &
when they are carried on to Issues they
become of great service. When general
Evacuations are contra indicated they
are particularly useful by producing a topical
Evacuation, and also by then altering
the mode of Circulation in the vessels
of these parts. Some say they act
as Antispasmodics; but I think they
act only this way as producing pain
(and altering the sensibility of the
part. If they acted this way they
w^d be useful applied any where
but they are only useful when
topical

topical, and they are found most service-
able when continually applied. (and no one
attributes their antispasmodic power to
issues or setons. These blisters may be
applied any where near the eye, and may
be made perpetual, either by the issue
ointment or the seton. These in most
cases will produce resolution. But
when they fail we may use

Stimulatives. These I think act as
the Epispastics. Their chief use is to dis-
charge Mucus from the Nose. When they
produce Inocryng they may prove hurtful
to any acute Inflamⁿ. So only the mild
ones must be employed; as the powder of
Assam Majoran, Infusion of Hypo-
castanum, &c. But perhaps they
may well be laid aside —

Gentle Diaphoretics are much
less dubious than the former.
By

By producing Laxity on the Skin
they will derive to this from all ap-
parts. The Pediluvium with a gentle Heat
and accompanied with other Diaphoretics
may be used this way.

Diluents are very useful by promoting
Excretions.

Anodynes may be used where there
is severe pain or great Watchfulness, but
in few Cases it will be found necessary
to use them.

The following are the topi^c applications
principally employed.

Emoll^t Fomentations will often ab-
orate the pain, as tepid Vapors of water.

Emoll^t Cataplasms (and washing
with warm Milk (and water, but they
are exceptionable from the Relaxation
(and Heat they produce.

Cold applications will be found
much

much preferable, as washing w. Cold
Water, applying rotten apples w. may
also net from their Acidity.

Silurine applications powerfully allay
Inflamⁿ (and pain in all topical affections
where they can be applied with safety
None of the forms of Lead is preferable
to a solution of the Sacchⁿ we may be
increased at pleasure. The Lotion with this
Sh. seldom be omitted.

Astringents may be useful when a
Sanctus place w. is often the case
in the latter stages of Oph^a (and none
is preferable to White Vitriol, in solution
Many other applications are used, but
as are not soluble in the fluid of the Eyes
are exceptionable, (and hence all ointmt^s
seem bad, except when the Eyes are
closed together, (and then we may
remove, or prevent this by

Emollient Ointments, as simple
Hogslard, or combined with a slight In-
-pregnation of Vitr. acid w.^e of Hambr.
w^d be a useful addition. The Sting
Talc^e has been used, when well pre-
pared, it will do no harm, (and it may
act as an astringent and absorbent.
but it is chiefly used when the disease
is seated in the Palpebrae. For the
same Intentions an Ointment with
Copper in the form of Verdegrise
(and with Mercury are used) —

After Ophthalmia is removed, bad Con-
sequences often remain, some incurable
and others trifling; therefore we endeavor
to Counteract the Consequences.

The chief is the Thickening or Opus-
cation of the Cornea w.^e sometimes
may be removed by Operation, but
Escharotics are often used, as
Cry;

Ung. Oxid. burnt alum, but chiefly
Crem. Tart. combined with ammoniac Sygar
for we are indebted to Dr. Baldinger
who also adds some American Rose
but from this we can not expect much
This Composition is soluble in the Eye
After this Disease is removed it is
often liable to return, to prevent its
return, all irritating matters are to be
removed and we employ Tonics to
strengthen the Eye, as Per. Bark
and Chalybeates; but topical Cold bath-
ing is particularly serviceable, as plung-
ing the head into Cold water
wh. the Eyes open, we may also if
necessary have conjoined with it the
general Immersion. —

Cynanche

All the Diseases of the Throat are comprehended by Nosologists under this Term. Dr Cullen has 5 Species, but I think some of them might be considered as distinct Genera. Here we mean to treat of that State of Inflammation commonly called the Inflammatory sore Throat or Angina.

History. It commonly begins wth Shivering, Puls succeeded by Heat (and Headach, with great Thirst and a sense of prickling pain when swallowing, particularly flavoured or the Saliva; it soon becomes constant, acute and purulent, attended wth Heat; at length Solids are swallowed with difficulty; and fluids are re-
turned by the Nose. Respiration becomes difficult and articulation of Words is interrupted. On examⁿ the

internal sauces we find them inflamed
and swelled, w^{ch} is sometimes confined
to one side (and after subsiding ap-
pears on the other side, but genly
the whole is inflamed (and also the
Tonsils (and Uvula. These w^{re} also ex-
ternally Tumors in the Glands, with
a pain on pressure there is a great dis-
charge of Saliva (and the face be-
comes redder than natural.

These Symp^{ts} generally terminate in
a few days, unless the inflamⁿ comes on
alternately. It genly terminates in Reso-
lution, but often in suppuration (and is
then more tedious. When it proves fatal
it is seldom from Gangrene, but from
a want of Regulation, or from Fevers
and upon the whole, is more dangerous
than dangerous.

Diagnosis. It is first known by the

The swelling pain in the Throat, but is
most evidently distinguished by the Inflammⁿ
(and swelling) found on inspecting the Tonsils
and Fauces, also by the Fever and State
of Digestion and Respiration.

Causes. A person after having this Disease
is very liable to return if it is owing
to a peculiar Sensibility of the parts. The
disposition sometimes takes place, thus it
occurs most in Youth and plethoric
habits and it is said that Males are
more liable to it than Females, but this
is rather owing to their being more exposed
to the causes.

The exciting Causes are either Stimuli
acting directly on the seat of the Disease
as Acrid food, Cold Erging, metallic
fumes, &c or more commonly Stimulants
Cold, as cold Drink or cold air applied
to the parts, or mostly Cold externally
ap

respired to the Neck (and neighbouring
parts) and even to the feet. Here, cold
seems to act by producing an alteration
of Circulation; and probably determining
to the Throat. This action of Cold is
much assisted by any increased action of
the vessels of the parts themselves, as by any
stimulant applied to them. All the symptoms
are explained in this Doctrine. From stop-
page of Blood in the Jugular vein we
explain the flushed face. From Obstruction
of the Course of the Chyle, we explain the
external Tumors. The swallowing of Fluids
more difficultly than Solids arises from the
greater force required to push down small
than larger matters.

In the Treatment of Cynanche the
principal objects are
1. The Abating a Profusion of the
Inflammation in the Throat. This
should always be attempted, by removing the

The increased action of the vessels, by taking away stimuli; or allowing sensible Regimens ingested, but subtracting Medicines become necessary.

2. The obviating the urgent symptoms resulting from it before the resolution can be affected.

3. The promoting a favourable suppuration where Absolution can't be obtained.

4. The proper management of suppuration after it has taken place.

Gen^l Bloodletting is used by many and is seldom productive of any bad effects. When there are signs of Plethora it may prevent the suppuration, but in most cases it is unnecessary, (and the same applies to topical Bleeding). But when the Inflammⁿ is very violent a Leech may be applied to the parts scorpioid wth a Lancet incanula. It is proposed to open the Omental Veins or

as the Vessels of the Tonsils themselves
but it is inconvenient.

Cathartics are only useful in the beginning
a free discharge by Stool is very necessary
especially where there has been previous ob-
stipation. They must be of the refrigerant
kind. Where there is an Inflammation in this
situation, the taking them by the Mouth
is objected to (and where there is Nausea
they may act as Emetics). In these cases
they are one best in the form of Injection
Refrigerants, as Nitre, are used to
abate Excitation. But
Gargarisms, particularly small ones, as
Decoction of Mallows, Ligo &c are more
useful; but those increasing Excretion
by the fauces are the best, as solution
of Nitre, squill Vinegar, Infusion
of Roses, Vinegar with Honey &c.
adue proportion of Water. — When

When the patient is unable to gargle
Steam of different kinds may be
used by means of Mr. Mudge's Inhaler
and if a laracive quality is wanted those
of water are the best but when an
Astringency is wanted we may add Vinegar
Injections into the Throat of warm
Water, are also used, but are inconvenient

All medicines giving determination to
other parts are useful, hence Rubefacienta
are applied externally, as the Vol. Liniment
(1 part to 2 parts Oil)

Blisters are also necessary. And
Gentle Sudorifics as Spendulivium
of a moderate heat are found useful, but
all of them are not so.

Measures for obviating the most urgent sympt.

In some cases the symptoms run on very
violently of w. the most urgent are
Deglutition and respiration when

When the Respiration is so far affected
as to threaten Life: the only means is
Tracheotomy, to make an artificial open-
ing below the affected part. has often been
effected, but it has often been performed
where it was unnecessary.

To counteract the difficulty in Deglutition
we must use nutritive Clysters, of Chicken
Broth, &c also Clysters of Refined Water
to supply the fluids When these are
ineffectual we must promote Respiration
by external Cataplasms of Bread and
Milk, by fomenting wth Cham. Flowers &c

When the Abscess can be opened
it must be done by a Lancet or Canula
When it is beyond our reach a rupture
will be produced by strong efforts of the
parts, particularly by swallowing the
Saliva Gangrenous are also necessary
for the same w^c will likewise pro

promote a discharge of pus, but only
those of the most emollient nature are to
be used as a Decoction of Barley.

Neuritis

Pleuritis

Some confine this Disease to the Membrane called Pleura (and others use it in a more extensive sense including Peripneumonia, (Pulmonia) & saying that the Causes (and method of Cure) are the same in both, and that where Pleuritis had been suspected, the Lungs on Dissection were found affected But notwithstanding this similarity of their Causes & Cure; there are many differences in their symptoms & proximate Cause; therefore I think they sh^d. be separated.

History. A pain in the Breast is the chief symptom, (and generally comes with a fever, tho' some times the Fever precedes the pain 2 or 3 days, but it often follows the pain the

The pain is first perceived when cough-
ing, next from Inspiration & lastly
becomes fixed (and is so much aggravated
by coughing, sneezing & Inspi-
ration, that the Patient is obliged
to refrain as much as possible from
these actions. The pain is seated rather
below than above the middle of the Thorax
(and is generally on one side (and shoots
to the neighbouring parts. The pulse
is very hard, &c. is not the case in
pneumonia. The urine is high coloured.

The Disease generally arrives at its
height about the 3rd, 4th or 5th day
& seldom goes on so far as the 10th
without either a crisis or Death.
The Crisis is generally an Evacuation
by Expectoration of either a bland
thick mucus or a bloody thin

Series

Sanies, frequently by loose Stools, a
great sweat and often by copious
visciduous sediment in the urine in
the beginning, but at the end this
often proves fatal. Death is often pro-
duced by the Fever, but more freq.
by the affected Respiration, Gangrene
and suffocation may also take place
the last is the most tedious (and gently
closes the scene in hectic Fever. —

Diagnosis. It is liable to be confounded
wth only Pleur^a, from w^{ch} it is chiefly
distinguished by the pain of the side
being pungent (and aggravated
by any Excitation, & the sense
of internal Heat not being in the
other —

Remote

Remote Causes. It occurs from all the causes of other Inflam^y disorders, but it has a peculiar predisposition from unsound Lungs, or a mal-conformity of the Thorax. It is generally produced by violent exciting Causes, particularly the application of Cold after being overheated, by external Strokes and by internal Exertions, as singing.

These causes operate by altering the balance of Circulation, or by an immediate Action on the Lungs. They produce the inflammation in the membranes and Viscera of the Thorax.

From Dissection we find the Pleura inflamed (and affected w^t manifest consequences, but these don't always appear in the pleura alone

alone. From an active Inflamⁿ of the Lungs all the symptoms may arise

The Cure of Pleuritis proceeds on the following plan.

1. The obtaining a Resolution of the Inflamⁿ in the Thorax.

2. The Mitigation of urgent sympt^s before Resolution can be effected. —

3. The counteracting or obviating the consequences of the Disease. To

obtain the Resolution we use the same Medicines as in other Inflaming cases.

As in a copious degree is considered as indispensably necessary, a sudden depletion is chiefly required (and this is done by a large Cupce from the Vein of either Arm; the quantity must

must be regulated by the circumstances
of age, Constitution (and particularly
of the hardness and quickness of the
Pulse, the $\frac{1}{2}$ ly just drawn. It never
be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ (and may be repeat-
ed perhaps to the Act 5 times. Some
pract.^{rs} avoid it to the first days, but
perhaps this is not to be regarded, par-
ticularly when the symptoms recur, other-
wise the Pulse is a good one, pract.^{rs}
think gen.^{ly} draw too much blood
as this might make way for the affec-
tion, particularly of the hydropic kind, &
we must consider that, tho it is just
in the beginning yet in the end it
is of a putrescent tendency, this
case chiefly takes place when the
Disease is Epidemic; and in these
cases its use may be very well
su—

preceded by 10 pl. bleeding, and cups.
Scalping, &c the nearer the part the
better, and after genl. V.S. these are very
good.

Blisters sh^d. be applied to the pom-
pout, and may often be repeated
even tho the part is not healed from the
former w^{ch} is found much preferable
to making an issue from a single
Blister. Their use may be extended
to the 2^d Week. Some think they sh^d.
not be applied till after the 1st or 2^d
bleeding. But this objection I think is
founded only on Theory, for from Ex-
perience I think they may co-operate
with V.S. and that before they
act, as Pringle directs, Bleeding
may

may be used, (and this future ones
superceeded)

Cathartics are sometimes used, but
some physicians think they are not
good, as a Natural Diarrhea in the
beginning is often found fatal. Stimulents
ones are certainly bad, but perhaps
the refrigerent may be used, as in
all. Injections —

Cool Regimen is found necessary
Cold may do harm, but Heat much
more. The Room sh^d. be kept at
between 50 & 60 degrees. The pat.
sh^d. get out of bed or sit erect, but if
he can't do these he must be kept
slightly clothed. Cold Drinks
are not advisable but hot ones are
worse

loose. Tepid deluent Drinks must
be used, and may be ranked as
Refrigerants, & as anody. The frigid.
Nitric, is used, but it is obs'd to be
harmful to the Lungs, but this is only
in a peculiarly of habit, it certainly
abates the Inflamm'n. — The opposite to
these are by some recommended Ux.
Diaphoretics. A natural but not
a too copious sweat is certainly good
but it is doubtful if a sweat can be ar-
tificially produced without Stimulus.
The Pediluvium of a moderate heat
may prove useful. The gen'l. Bath
is also used, but perhaps is not
so good as the former —
In

In the 2^d Indication, the pain is the chief Circumstance, to allay this (and the Cough, some advise Opiates, but others descend them, after Bleeding & Blestemy I am certain they may be well employed

Bandages round the Chest, are used to allay the pain, by diminishing the motion of the Ribs, but they are not effectual (and may do harm.

Emoll.^t & Anodynes applications externally Warm or tepid water & Anodyne Balsams, rub'd in, are useful for the pain. For the Cough, Opium Candy & Mucilaginous Mixtures (and also the Steams of warm water rec^d. into the Lungs by Inspiration. To promote Expectoration, some recommend Squills & Emetics, but I think both of them too

too Stimulating (and mescolual.)

When Suppuration in the Thorax
succeeds pleuritis we are to promote its
discharge, and to produce the adhesive In-
flamⁿ for curing the idem, any measures
for these purposes we must refer to
Phthisis pulmonalis. —

Peripneumonia

Many Authors have considered both
Pleuritis and Peripneumonia under the
general head of pulmonary or pneumonia
Inflammⁿ. They are certainly very similar
in causes & Treatment (and have their
seat in the same Viscera. But if we
view Diseases as collections of symp^{ts}
we must separate these two — after
what we've said on Pleuritis, we
have

have need only to point out their

Differences. The Pain in Pleuritis is confined to one part during the whole course of the Disease, but here it is diffused over the whole Chest. A greater difference is in the nature of the pain; in Pleuritis it is pungent, acute and attended with the same Heat as in other Inflamm^{ns} but here it is gravative and obtuse. This pain is felt milder by putting a Ligature about it but a pungent pain is produced if it be inflamed, thus serves to illustrate the difference of the Pains. Respiration is affected in both diseases, in both it is morbid in pleur^y. it is augmented in frequency and the pulse is increased in frequency yet the Heat

natl^e proportion is not retained, for often
it nearly equals the pulse, but in here
for^a the Respiration is not increased
nay in some cases it is slower than natl^e.
It seems that the patient intends to
bring about as deep an Inspiration as
possible and to obtain this he moves
the bones of the Chest, nothing is more
dreadful in Pleu.^s and in this case
Respiration is chiefly performed by
the Diaphragm. In Perip.^a the con-
seq^s of obstructed blood appear by the
tinged and even livid face in Pleu.^s the
face is only a little flushed. The Cough
is common in both, in Pleu.^s there is
rather Tussicula than Tussis; and the
Pain is much aggravated by it, but
in

in Perip.^a it even relieves the gravity
of the pain and is full and strong.

Here the Expectoration is free and copious, contrary to what it is in Pleu.^a

The expectorated Matter is also diff.

in Pleu.^a it is bloody occurring only
in the last stages, but in Perip.^a
it is bloody, thin, and serous, &
when attended with a gravative pain it
is an early and frequent Occurrence.

Both cases are febrile, in Pleu.^a the
pulse is hard, but in Perip.^a it is
quick and soft. Hence it appears that
there are great differences in the symp-
toms. All these diversities of symp-
might be accounted for from the
different proximate Causes.

Next we are to enquire if they are diff.
in their Natures. In Pleur. we have
evidence of active Inflamm.ⁿ. In Per-
ip.^a we have evidence of accumulation
of blood in the pulmonary vessels, &
Effusion into the cells of the Lungs
w. out active Inflamm.ⁿ This will appear
from the symptoms of the Diseases.
To this it might be objected that if
true it sh^d be found on Dissection
Authors in gen^l say the Appearances
on Dissection are the same in both
This is certainly true, and with active
Inflamm.ⁿ Effusion has been found
but in these Cases I w^d imagine
there was always a complication of
the two diseases, and this com-
plication is much more frequent
than

than for them to occur separately. When
Peripneumonia without complication is examined
Effusion will always be produced. In Pleuritis
a local Inflammation will be found; and it
will generally be found that it has produced
suppuration. In the other case it will
be found that the whole are affected and
all the vessels equally enlarged (and
not the small ones as in the other case)
as in Anasarca, an Effusion is also
universally found; the Lungs in these
cases are often found adhering to the
Liver (and this must probably have arisen
from coagulation).

The Practice is generally the same as
in Pleuritis.

Bloodletting is copiously used, but
will not prevent the Effusion from increasing.
Pleuritis

Blisters repeated, are advised & from
their discharge may be useful. In Pleur
Blisters are best over the affected, but
in Peripneumonia they may with great advan-
tage be applied to diff. parts successively
Emetics are useful in the first stages
as there was simple Accumulation —

Upon the whole, we may expect more
from Blisters & Expectorants. In the
first stages, as Expectorants the Inspira-
tion of the Steams of warm Vinegar
are good. The Trade is useful from
its diuretic expectorant, (and other qualities
where advised to it —

Meritis

Enteritis

This I consider as an inflammation of the Intest. Canal in general; and it in it comprehend what is called Gastritis, there being very little difference between them. Different Authors make different distinctions. Dr. Ferriar makes a difference in the external and internal coats & Dr. Cullen makes a distinction between the phlegmonic and Erysipelatous affections, but these are merely theoretical affections, but these are merely

History. The first symptom is a moderate (and shooting pain, equal thro the whole course, situated according to the part affected, w.^{ch} is generally about the umbilicus. This is at
loaded

Attended with Heat in the part, &c. is com-
mon in other Inflammatory Cases. Sometimes
a fever precedes the pain (and sometimes fol-
lows it, but they are concomitants. There is
for the most part sickness at Stomach, suc-
ceeded by considerable Vomiting (and every
thing taken into the Stomach is rejected, &
Matters are even thrown up from the large
Intestines (and Injections are often thrown
up. There is generally great Constipation
but in some Cases there is rather loose-
ness or small Stools of a watery Mucus.
There is generally a tension of the abdomen
with fixed pain (and soreness to the touch
particularly where the pain is. Other symp-
toms often occur indicating Abscess (and
hence a Clyster pipe can't be introduced
into the Anus (and Strangury is
frequent.

produced, Perforating (and Abscesses)
The tongue is dry, the Respiration laborious,
The pulse small, frequent (and
hard & often irregular. There is prostration
of strength, Delirium, and Con-
vulsions (ending in Death.

Gangrene is often produced i.e. is known
by a sudden cessation of pain, by fetid
(and black stools, weak, small (and inter-
mittent pulse, and a great change of
Countenance. In this case we may prog-
nosticate Death.

It may end either in Suppuration
or Resolution, but suppuration or Abscess
seldom happens, it most frequently
ends in Resolution, leaving behind
it great Debility. This disease
generally ends in a few days in

In some cases of Suppuration the pat.^t
may at late periods be cut off by the
consequences, as hectic fever, Diarrhea &c
Diagnosis. This Disease may be con-
founded with the same state of the Thoracic
viscera, the Respiration is equally difficult
(and a fever occurs in both. When the
pain does not distinguish it, we judge
from the peculiar affection of Respiration
in Pleurisy, (and the peculiar affection
of the Intestines in Enteritis.

It is also difficult to distinguish it from
Nephritis. Here we judge by the Urine
In Enteritis it is of the Malignant
kind (and is only altered when Inflam.ⁿ
is propagated in the Kidneys. In Neph.^t
the Urine secretion is wanting, it is
high coloured (and often bloody. The

The Situation of the pain may also help us, (and the manner in w^h the pain is propagated to the kidneys (and down the thighs producing Numbness, but in the other it strikes across the abdomen, besides in Neph^{itis} there is no such great Obstipatio Terminus, or Spasm of the Anus, as in Enteritis.

A distinction between an Inflamⁿ of the Al^y Canal (and the affections of that Organ must also be made. In spasms of the Al^y Canal the pain is different it is not attended with the peculiar sense of Heat, it is not constant nor so violent. In Spasm of this kind also Peristaltic are greater than in Enteritis, (and discharge of urine produces great relief, (and there is no great Constipation or Stricture. The Causes are the same as in other
In

Inflamⁿ is ^{induced} by those giving frictions
position. It may depend on acrimony im-
acting on the Intest^l Canal, or acid substances
taken in by the mouth, or acid matters fur-
nished by the system itself. It may be in-
duced by bandages giving obstruction to the
free passage of matters thro the Intestines
In this way Inflamⁿ is induced, & is
confirmed by various Dissections, (and
from this all the sympt^s may be explained
In the Cure of Enteritis we aim at the
following objects

1. The obtaining a Resolution of the In-
flamⁿ of the Intest^l Canal.
2. The obviating the most urgent sympt^s
The Resolution is to be aimed at as
in other Inflam^s but we may even do
more here, we may combat it by the
removal

removal of Irritating Causes by the following means.

1. By the destruction of the acrid matter where its Nature is known.
2. By the Expulsion of it from the Body.
3. By the diminution of its Activity from Dilution.

4. By defending sensible parts of its action.
We may also use such substances as may counteract it, as specifics.

We sh. also endeavor to remove the consequences of Enteritis, when it does not terminate fatally. Gangrenes are gently sedative what we are to regard, are its terminations in Resolution (and suppuration, in w. we promote a discharge of purulent matter, counteract the absorption of it or promote the healing of the Ulcers.

The

The Remedies are genly the same as in
of Trislam. So we shall only mention
particular measures.

Antiphlogistic Remedies must be fully
used. To counteract the Acrimony, if it be
of an acid nature, we may use Lime
Water, a Solution of Salt Absynthii &c
but when it is of an alkaline nature, we
must have recourse to the Veget. aceticus
(and Mint. Acidis).

Where the nature of the Acrimony is
unknown we must endeavour to evacuate
it by gentle Emetics, as Infusion of
Camomile, Irritation of the fauces, salt
of Nitric &c gentle Laxatives taken
by the mouth, also Laxative Injections
are extremely useful.

To diminish its Activity we may use
Emollients

Diluents very freely (and we must also
lubricate and defend the Intest. Canal
for these purposes we employ Chickew
Broth, Gruel & Decoction of Althaea, In-
fusion Lin & Fresh Milk is extremely
useful both as a Diluent & Demulcent
Sometimes there is no Acrimony.

With a view of obtaining Resolution of
the Inflammⁿ we use the following means
Bloodletting is ^{very} to be used, tho
the weakness of the pulse (and prostration
of strength sh^d be ag^t it, for it really
renders the pulse very full and soft
Many direct it not to be performed till
this comes on, but this is a bad rule
(and it may be repeated according
to the symptoms, the first bleed^s
in

in an adult must be to 3*ss*iv (and repeated according to its effects topical bleeding might be used, as Leeches & Cupping, with scarification. Some as Dr. Ferribyce, recom. dry Cupping, this might act by altering the mode of circulation, but this w^d be better produced by Blisters, any objections to w^c I can't see more than in other Inflamm^{ns}. By using them early, next to N. S. nothing can be more effectual, (and Death often happens by delaying them.

Fomentation of the abdomen is also very serviceable, (and by some preferred to Blisters, but it might often be bad as a Stimulant, (and if the parts are not well dried much may be

be apprehended from the Cold and
wet.

Emucifium of a moderate Heat
applied for some time, w^d seem preferable
to the former.

Emollient & Laxative Injections
must be used when the Belly is bound
they may be considered as internal Fro-
mentations, and may remove the Cause
of the Disease; they may act as Emollients
and when no food can be taken by the mouth
Nutrition may be carried on by Injections
of Chicken Broth &c.

Gentle Cathartics by the mouth w^d
seem necessary, but the vomiting is so
severe that they can't produce effects
and they aggravate the vomiting even
when

when they press the Stomach. These of
an enclating nature w^d seem bad, as
stimulating the inflamed parts, so that
if any be used, they must be very
gentle. By increasing the peristaltic
Motion they accumulate the feces at
the Antrine, and hence even the mildest
are bad, but where there is no Stricture
they may be useful. But nothing is
so serviceable as V.S. (and Blesters).

We must next Obviate partic. symp.
For restraining the Vomiting, we use
Mint Water, salm^e Draughts Confectio
Saponica, yet for this (and for el-
levating, the pain nothing is more
recom^d than Opium, both solid &

and ~~slow~~ fluid. However in this and
the active Inflamⁿ it is by many
sectioned adiabous Medicine (and sh^d
never be used till N. S. is just performed
In this disease it may perhaps be em-
ployed with safety in a less sparing man-
ner than commonly.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis

This is not common in this Country
It has a variety of symptoms in different
Cases, and hence is divided by some Au-
thors into several Species. Some sup-
pose the Affection to be seated sometimes
on the convex side of the Liver & sometimes
in the concave side; some say it is also
seated sometimes in the inner substance
of the Liver or its Membranes; Others
say that it is at one time in the
extreme Branches of the hepatic artery
and at another time in the Vena Por-
tae. But all these proceed from
Theory alone

History. It often comes on with

with Shivering Fits, succeeded by Heat
and other symptoms of fever. These
are soon succeeded by Pain in the Region
of the Liver w.^e is sometimes acute and
at other times dull & obtuse (and even
-ative) and sometimes of both these
kinds conjoined. There is mostly Heat
some degree of tension (and sense of
weight in the part. There is a ma-
nifest Elevation of the part Over the liver
w.^e is painful to the touch. The pain
strikes to the Scrobic Cordis; to the
loft of the Shoulder, Arm (and Scapula
It sometimes takes on the appearance
of Pleuritis, both with respect to the
Pain, (and being attended w.^t Cough
without Expectoration. The Thorax

ration is also affected, there is pain
on Inspiration, patients in this Disease
have also Nausea and Vomiting and the
Matter thrown up is manifestly bilious
The countenance is often pale & sometimes
yellow and green. The Urine in these
cases is affected as in Jaundice, it is high
coloured, turbid and diminished in quantity
The Belly is sometimes bound but
generally loose with bilious Stools.
The Tongue is covered with a black or
yellow Crust. The patient breathes
easiest on the affected side. The fever in-
creases, Delirium, Vomiting, and
Hiccups come on; black matter is
thrown up, attended with great stick-
iness, and Del. in Animal ensues.
This

This is generally the case, yet it
often ends like other Inflamm^s (and more
freq^{ly} in Resolution than Gangrene
often in Suppuration than Abscessus.

The Disease generally abates about the
3^d. day, but if it continues to the 7th
Suppuration is generally the conseq. The
Pain then is acute, (and shooting with
a sense of fulsation (and burning Heat
There is generally a great Tumor (and in
some cases a fluctuation is felt, after the
Matter is formed shivering fits come on
(and soon the Matter is discharged, &
Sometimes it is taken up into the
System (and discharged by Excretories
Sometimes it is discharged by vomit
Sometimes by Stool & sometimes
by

by a Chapsure externally or internally
In this last case it produces Nephritis
what is called Tabes Hepatica. When
it ends in Ichterus, the hardness
and swelling remain after the other
symptoms disappear, often during life
and generally give rise to dropsical com-
plaints, particularly Ascites.

It rarely ends in Gangrene, but this
is known by the sudden cessation of
Pain, sinking of the pulse, &c (and is
then generally fatal.

Some cases of Nephritis differ much
from others especially with regard to the
Pain. It is sometimes acute (and w.
great Heat, and sometimes obtuse
wth a sense of weight. Hence authors
have ~~acute~~ acute and chronic
Nephritis

Hepatitis; but this is improper as they remain equally long.

The Hypothesis want Confirmation by Dissection, and are even refuted by it, where it has been supposed in the Concave side it should be in the convex (and vice versa, I formerly said in Periton[?] that it depends on a simple Congestion of Blood, (and in Pleuritis, from Inflamm[?] these may also obtain in this case, (and on this we can explain the general History we've given:—

Diagnosis. It is disting^d from neighbouring Inflamm[?] by the seat of the pain (and the obvious circumscribed swelling. It is known from affections of the Abdom[?] Muscles by their being fixed. In affections of the Pleura (and Dia- phragm the Respiration is more affected, (and they have no external swelling. From affections of the Sto-

The Stomach it is chiefly known by the
absence of the Fever.

The Treatment of Nephritis is referred
to 3 heads.

1. During the state of active Inflammation.
2. After a state of suppuration has either
taken place or can't be avoided.
3. Where there is an evident tendency to
Schirrhus, or where such a state has al-
ready occurred.

During the state of Inflammⁿ we
employ the following Remedies

N.S. is frequently used, being regu-
lated by the pain, condition of the part &c
after thus topical Bleeding is recom^d but
this is too tedious & I. wd much
prefer, Blisters over the affected part,
w^{ch} is much used after N.S. especially
in warm climates, where this dis-
ease is very frequent. — How

How far their effects depend on their near-
ness to the diseased part is not to be doubted
They will act this way independent
of their gen^l. action. They may be re-
peated if occasion requires.

Parative Injections may be used if the
belly is bound. But

Refrigerant Cathartics are better, either
in a bound belly or a bilious looseness
They obviate most of the sympt^s, &
by their Evacuation tend to produce
a speedy Cure.

Refrigerants, not possessing a laxative
power ~~at~~ are also used, as Nitre
(and the French combine it with Cam-
phire), but I have not heard of much
good effects from it.

Notwithstanding all these measures
Suppuration often comes on & it is
known by the Inflamⁿ continuing (be

beyond the 5th day, by the shooting pain
and throbbing at the part. It must
then be promoted by
Fomentations of flax Cham. &c. By
this way suppuration is often formed
externally when the liver adheres to the abdominal
Teguments, the best means is to give the
Matter exit, this is often effected by nature
and at other times the teguments are so
thin that they are easily opened by Incision
But where the matter is deeper seated the
Opening is dangerous, as a fatal Hemorrh.
may be induced. However such an opening
is effectual (and I know a case where
even the abscess was opened on the concave side
but that I was successful there. I don't
know what circumstances could make us
have recourse to it, we can't know when
the suppuration occurs here and it is
attended with so much danger that no
prudent practr. wd undertake it, and

and it w^d be better to let it suppurate nat^{ly}
w^e is seldom fatal, the Matter being
expelled either by stool, by the urinary
Ducts, by vomiting or sometimes by
Expectoration (and in some cases the matter
has been taken up by the absorbents, and
carried off by urine.

In every case it is proper to counteract
the effect of purulent absorption, for this
purpose nothing is equal to the Cerri.
Pow. (and many use this as soon as the
signs of suppuration occur, before any
Purulence. It must be given in substance
to considerable quantity, unless it tends to
stop the Evacuation of the matter by any
Excretory, but even in this case its effect
can easily be obviated in the Lungs, when
the matter is discharged it need not be
omitted unless it produces Dyspnoea.

The healing of the ulcer must be chiefly
left to Nature, but if it continues long
besides the Part, the Gum Myrrh
may

may be used as well as in Phth.^{is} so
in every case of internal ulceration
it deserves a trial, as does also the Me-
tform, from its healing ulcers on the
surface of the body.

When Scherrius, is produced, it is in-
gen^l fatal (and is apt to induce Dropsy,
but yet it is not so fatal, or so soon so,
as when suppuration comes on. It often
remains during life, but yet in early
periods, or where there is any tendency to schir-
rosis, we sh^d attempt a cure for it.

Mercury is the chief remedy & is recom^d
when any weight is felt at the part. It
is a powerful Director of Circulation in dis-
eased parts, partic^lly when the Disease is
recent. It must be introduced in the mildest
way, (and the best is friction on the Cheek
of the Arm where it acts locally, and
also enters the System. It must never be
carried beyond affecting the mouth in some
degree

degree, and it must be continued for some
time

The bicute Myracronius Ara-
monum, and Solanum rare also. And
and above all I wd. recommend Electricity.
But none of these are to be used if the
Constitution will not admit of them.
Good morning

Septicæ

Nephritis.

This is a rare Occurrence, arising perhaps to the Causes of other Inflammations occasioning here only a discharge of urine.

It is divided into Nephritis calculosa (and llera. Some reject this Division (and use anovs from the parts affected whether on the coats or in the substance of the Kidney. But the difference of these is inconsiderable.

History. There is first a pain about the Region of the Kidney (and is higher up when the left Kidney is affected than in the affection of the right; it is mostly acute & pungent, sometimes with Intermissions, during w^{ch} a grave pain occurs (and if in some cases solely takes place. The part in some Cases is externally inflamed, (and painful to the touch, but in oth^r. Cases this does not.

Nottingham

happen. The pain is propagated down
the Ureters, to the Testicles in Males,
with a retraction of them (and a Torpor
of the thigh. All Motions increase the
Pain, but it is not so great as in Rheuma-
tic affections in the Muscles of these parts.
The pat. can be only on the affected side
General Inflammⁿ & Fever occur, with
shivering succeeded by Heat (and a freq^t
Hard & small pulse. Many peculiar
Symptoms occur depending on the nature
of the Virus as an alteration in the dis-
charge (and appearance of the Urine, it
a frequent desire to pass it, w^{ch} is
done in small quantity and wth great
Pain (and Heat; in the beginning it
is gently pale coloured, but after some
of partic^{ly} in the latter stages it has

has a bloody hue.

An aversion to food, sickness at Stomach
and Vomiting are induced. Obstipation
and severe Colic pains attend. The fever
is increased, the pulse is intermittent
The Extremities are cold and there are cold
sweats with Del^m Animi tending in
Death, but it often ends in Relie-
num and Convulsions.

The Disease generally ends favorably
w^c is known by a mitigation of the
Pain and Heat, some partially by the
quantity of urine augmenting and be-
coming of a darker color, and also
viscid from a mixture of mucous matter.
It often lasts for only a few hours, but
often for 3 or 4 days & Resolution
may happen even later. But
When the symptoms remain
violente

violent after the 4th day it ends in
suppuration, with a discharge of the
matter by a Pusstule sometimes into
the cavity of the abdomen & often into
the pelvis of the Pkidney from whence
it goes off by urine. The Ulcer maybe
cured or may remain during Life.

A Pusstule may also occur externally
thro' the teguments of the back, &
end in recovery, tho' this is a very rare
case, Schorrius is often induced, it
is shown by Ischuria (and a degree
of paralysis of the leg of the affected
side. A termination in Gangrene is
always very rare (and fatal. —

Diagnosis. Sometimes a difficult
ly occurs in distinguishing the

Nephritis from an Inflammⁿ of the Psoas
Muscle. But in this last affection the
Urine is little or not at all affected
and the affection of the Stomach does
not occur, we takes place in Nephritis.
In distinguishing Nephritis from
Calculus, we are to judge by the
State of the concomitant. Sym. —

Causes. The Inflammⁿ of the Kidney
may be excited by any Cause giving
determination to that Organ, as Infec-
tion, obstructed Micturition, the Me-
mbranes. Hemorrhage from the Nose
Strokes over the Region of the
Kidneys, Stimulant Diuretics, purulent
Matter thrown on the Kidneys. Earth
of Bones taken up &c. It happens most
in those of an Inflammatory Diathesis.
Theory. It is easy to see how
all the symptoms can arise
from

from communicating Members, or
from Sympathy, as the Affections
of the U. S. Canal.

The Treatment may be referred
to 3 heads. —

1. The removal of the Causes when they
continue to operate. —

2. The Resolution of the Inflammⁿ. —

3. The promoting a discharge of purulent
Matter & healing the ulceration in the
Kidney, when the Disease has landed
in suppuration. —

The first are often unavoidable, as
Strokes, Passions, Cold &c. The
Action of these is immediate, but
there are of long continuance, as
Calculus, &c. & Stimuli afforded
by

by the system itself. different means
are used for the removal of these, and
for removing Sand nothing is better than
Gentle Purgatives & Pellicents,
w^{ch} discharge Sand and larger calculi.
But the employment of them is not
always safe, we sh^d. at the same time
use Remedies to facilitate the passage of
these matters. they are often retained by
Spasm. To relax this nothing is better
and safer than

Warm Præputium & Semicupium,
These often discharge small calculi
or make way for them from the Uterus
to the Bladder. When these fail we use
more efficacious means as Opium.

Some use these where there is Inflammⁿ.
and some do not. I always sh^d. not
any Objections to them produced from
theersy

Theory. But where the Calculi are discharged the Inflammⁿ may continue, w^{ch} genly proceeds from the habit of the part! & then, we must use measures, as in other cases.

To resolve the Inflammation V.S. is the best Remedy, both general: (and topical. It must be repeated according to the circumstances of the disease & of the patient.

Cathartics are also used to empty the Intestines, but to evacuate from the system. Emiss. Injections are often good when Cathartics can't be kept on the Stomach and w^{ch} act as internal.

Fomentations, these are externally used to the Region of the P^{an}creas. The posture in bed must be particularly attended to, they must be rather on one side (and if the Stomach allows it, they must be

be somewhat erect. —

Blisters. It is much disputed with
reg. to the use of these as near as pos-
sible to the diseased part. Cantharides
being absorbed have a peculiar tendency
to be thrown off by the Kidneys, and
to stimulate them, but yet I think they
only act on the Neck of the Bladder,
but before this they must pass the Kid-
neys (and as we don't know any
thing w. will hinder their Operation
this way, we must abstain from their
use, and trust more to other means.
But if these means for the Resolution
prove ineffectual, we must promote
Suppuration.

We must promote a freew-
charge of purulent matter, by Dilu-

Diluents, ~~and~~ we must also sheath
the acrimony, the Diluents must be of
a Mucilaginous nature, as Inf. Linic
Decoct. Talth.

Next we must heal ulceration in the
Urinary passages, w^{ch} is gen^{ly} a work
of Nature, But in some cases it may
continue during Life, yet we must
use every means to heal it, we must
first allow a free discharge of Pus, (and
then promote the adhesive Inflammⁿ.
For this may native Balsams be
used particularly Balsam of Copaiba
(and lately the Balsam Macassar
(for an acct of w^{ch} see M. Fournier &
Vogels Mat. Med. (and the Disp.
Brunsvic) But Acquired Inflammⁿ
trials, the Gum Myrrh may also
be tried. The Gum Peru is also very
Good

good it promotes the healing of the
Ulcer, and the influence of the ab-
sorbed Pus, Not long ago the Viva Vici
was introduced for Calcutti, and its
influence this way shows its power in
healing ulcers of these parts.

In some cases the suppurative
points externally when it is to be promoted
by fomentations, &c. (and if it does not
burst naturally, it must be opened arti-
ficially. When this occurs it is
more difficult to heal than when the Pus-
tule takes place into the Pelvis of the
Kidney.

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas

There is some difficulty in the arrangement of this. Some refer it to Exanthemata, but those we have referred to Erythematous among w^h. Erysipelas could not well obtain a place, as it is mostly a sporadic disease and hence we place it among the local Inflammⁿs. It has got different Names even Juncos, Saca, Mase, St. Anthony's Fire.

History. It generally begins with febrile symptoms w^out any local affection, there is shivering followed by Heat, Thirst Anxiety and quick pulse. These generally continue for 3 or 4 days. During this time the symptoms of Erysipelas come on, there is a sense of weight, a prickling pangs in the Extremities, particularly the face and often in the Back, abdomen & other parts; these parts become redder than natural, tho sometimes rather yellow or

or even black, appearing bright & polished
in the centre, and in the receding
parts they are variously affected; sometimes
there are exact limits between the sound
& affected parts, but generally the contrary
happens. There is a swelling of the part
w. feels on pressure w. for some time
leaves the part white. By degrees the
most permanent part becomes unequal &
vesications at length come on. The Heat
and pain are increased, the fever is some-
times mitigated, but this is often not well
marked & when it affects the head it is ra-
ther increased with watchfulness or stupor
and in both cases attended w. high De-
lirium. The febrile affection thus may
often cut off the patient, But where they
do not, the disease at a medium ar-
rives at its height by the 3 or 4th
day but often returns to the 7th. The

The Decline is manifest by the decrease of swelling & fever, & by a whiter appearance, a complete Desquamation of the cuticle comes on like bran. It sometimes terminates favorably by sweat and sometimes by an increase of urine wth much sediment.

It sometimes proves fatal of itself, and sometimes produces fatal consequences, as gangrene w^{ch} is more frequent than suppuration.

This gangrenous state is known by great prostration of strength, shivering, fits sudden cessation of pain (and change of pulse). The swelling is flabby (and soft) the testicles are filled wth black and fatal liquor of a putrid smell.

It also terminates fatally by the Inflamⁿ being transferred from one part of the body to another as to the internal ones particularly the Brain, w^{ch} is attended with great danger (and is known by the

Decline

Delirium, But this transition is not always fatal; By transition it often attacks every part of the Body, and thus has given rise to what is called general Erysipelas; w^{ch} is a case seldom happening in practice. —

Diagnosis. It is disting^d by its external appearance, and being once seen it is easily known again. It is well known by the peculiar Inflamⁿ and fever.

Causes. It generally occurs during the prime of life in the sanguine & and plethoric, and seems hereditary like Gout. It more readily occurs to those who have had it before, but it may occur in any habit.

It is traced to exposure to cold after heat, to hard vomiting Passions, suppression of customary Evacuations. It often arises from contagion, w^{ch} was

was well shewn some years ago when it pre-
vailed chiefly among the Surgical staffs
attacking every one in a slow manner who
had any Operation performed on him in w^{ch}
it accompanies the puerperal fever w^{ch} never
comes on till after Delivery. These circum-
stances seem to give Predisposition (and
it is probable that many considered as
Exciting causes, as drinking &c. may be
referred to this head.

The Proximate cause was subject of
much Controversy: in some cases it is an
Active Inflammⁿ. By a Dissection it appears of
its seat wth either in y^e Cutis Vera or mem-
brana Q^uiescens. It also often happens in-
ternally, w^{ch} alternates with y^e externally
but its nature is always the same (and
hence it w^{ld} seem different from mere
increased Action of the vessels. The fever
precedes the local affection some days
(and it often arises from contagion) hence
we

we are led to think it particular of the
Nature of the other Exanthema; but
I think it can't in every case, like the
Small pox, be traced to it. The fever genlly
arises from contagion, it often arises from
Other causes. This I think is the Cause here
and I think that Cold, passions &c give
rise to a peculiar fever, but I don't think
it is a critical one. The swelling is a con-
sequence &c. explains why it goes over
the whole body by turns. This happens
more in some than in others from a specu-
lar habit of Body, (and now is connect-
ed with the Inflam.^d Diathesis) and it
affects one part more than another ac-
cording to the different degrees of sen-
sibility of the parts.

The Cure according to our Idea of
the Disease, must be left to Nature
H

It does not, like other Exanthemata, ascertain course, but yet it is more like them than common Inflammⁿ. So that we must not cut short the disease, but conduct its course with proper Management, as it is often dangerous —

The gen^l. Objects, to be held in view in its Treatment, are the local Inflammⁿ (and the Fever besides w^{ch}. More dangerous Symptoms may occur, in the Management. of w^{ch}. we must be guided by many circumstances. The Inflammⁿ must be resolved or disquamated; the physician must rather mitigate the Inflammⁿ than any thing else, w^{ch}. is done by

1. The diminution of the general Impetus of the Circulation.
 - 2 The diminution of the Impetus at the part principally affected —
- The

We must avoid exciting causes by genl.
or topical Evacuation. Topical applications
are also very good, the greatest part of w^t
act as diminishing the Impetus. —

In the Treatment of the Concomitant Fe-
ver, we must regulate it like others, but it has
at first an Inflam^y appearance, but in
its progress it assumes a typhus type hence
1. The system increased action at the first

Period.

2. We observe a septic tendency during
the last period.

But above is not to be let about by any
misapical means the Fever must run its course

Next w^t reg^d to the partic^l Remedies

Antiphlogistic Regimen both with
reg^d to the Inflamⁿ and Fever must be

used. all Stimulants must be avoided

But as cold must act on the external
parts

parts, its use is objected to by many, who
say it may retard the Eruption, and be
very dangerous, but I think they fear
more from it than is well founded, for
it is certainly not so bad, as Heat. Light
Aliment (and Diluents of rather a cool tem-
perature, must be used. Too much Light
Mowse, (and Heat, must be avoided. This
is the plan generally followed, especially
when it does not affect the head. But
when this is the case many practitioners use

N. S. is then much used, but great dis-
putes have arisen about it, some recom-
mend it in every case (and repeat it as in other
Inflamm^{ns}. Others say it is quite pernicious
and don't employ it even once, we is par-
ticularly the Practice in London. But I think
good Effects may be derived from N. S.,
when there is (Delirium arising from

from the Disease being transferred to
the Brain, yet less is to be apprehended
from its Emulsion than from its frequent
repetition, as the nature of the Fever is
most to be dreaded, will not admit of it,
Hence I wd be disposed to shew N. S. It
was combined with other measures in this
Hospital, one physician bled (and anoy)
did not, the first was much less success-
ful than the latter, so that N. S. tho
not to be prohibited. Shd be sparingly used.

The same Objections arise to Diapho-
retics, the use of w. is also much dis-
puted about, but they cannot be so good
in some nor so bad in other cases, as
N. S. only the Diluent Kind is recomd.
or such as resolve the surface, as
wine & Wh. &c. w. also promote the
discharge of urine. But if any Evacu^{ts}

Evacuare to be used. —

Cathartics are the best. But if carried far they may debilitate as much as V.S. and acrid ones wd. increase the Impetus of Circulation. But the refrigerant and moderately used will produce no sudden disadvantage. (and Dr. Mead observes that no disease bears them better, therefore I wd prefer them to other Evacuants. With these (and V.S. the disease may run its course with less danger. The Sal Glaub Crem. Tart. Juss. Jam. & cum Sen. maybe used. (and if the pat. is young or plethoric they maybe used every other day.

With a view to topical action, we employ the following means. Leeches, Cupping and Scarification may diminish increased action of the vessels of the heart but often their stimulus counterbalances their effects (and often they will not

not suff^y mitigate the Inflamⁿ so that
gentle topical applications are best.

It is generally agreed that all wet
applications must be avoided. Their going
even a partial cold, w^d be an objection to
their use, & also the Stimulus must be avoided.

Dry powders have been used, dust-
ing the parts with Catmeal, flour, Chalk
&c w^c cools the parts (and absorbs and
Moisture from Vesications. But tho' they
are useful at first, yet afterwards, by
forming Crusts, they produce bad Ulcer-
ations. So that it is better to use a

Covering of light Cotton Cloth or Linn,
to guard ag^t changes of temperature
Of late the application of common
Cabbage Leaves, gently bruised, is
much recommended (and I think
may

may have good effects. These are also used in Ulceration (and if they are good to discharge Water there, they may also be good here, but yet I think they w^d rather increase Inflammⁿ w^e must be referred to future Experience.

When the parts are much ulcerated, Emollients are used, particularly the Saturne w^e defends, & allays the Inflammⁿ of the parts, Saturne Lotions are dissolved as the Solution of Goulards preparation But if we view these Excoriations as coming from fever, we must not use such Medicines, But emoll^t ones as Linum m Cereurn equal parts of Olive Oil (and Lime water, w^e is very useful here as well as in common Scalds Often the Inflammⁿ terminates in Suppuration instead of Vesication. The

The Phlegmon here must be forwarded
by Emollient Poultices, (and the matter
artificially let out) (and afterwards such
measures used as may promote the dis-
charge of pus (and consequent granulatⁿ."

With reg^d to the FEVER, it is chiefly
so much of the putrid kind that it does
not come in here, but we must observe
it after the 3rd or 4th day we may counteract
the septic tendency. We restrain the in-
creased Action by cool Regimen (and Catas-
tics (and afterwards we may use for the
septic tendency the Bark (and Port
Wine, we prudently used, are seldom
of bad consequence (and may often cure,

Rheumatism

Rheumatismus.

Rheumatism, in this Country is perhaps the most frequent of all the Inflammatory affections, the least dangerous and easiest cured. It is rather acute or chronic w.^e are very different, the last is generally, if not always, the consequence of the former. We shall first consider the

Symptoms of the Acute. The principal and most distressing symptom is an acute and lancinating pain w.^e is easily known by those who have ^{once} felt it. Every part of the system is perhaps liable to be affected with it, but it is generally seated in the larger joints, and thence propagated along the muscles. It is attended with swelling w.^e is

is often consider^{ed}, but does not come
on till the pain has continued for some
hours (and when it comes on the pain
is relieved, there is redness, pain from
the touch or from the least Motion, some
sense of Heat, as in the case of Inflamm^{ation}.
The pain is sometimes confined to one
joint, sometimes it shifts from one to
another, but generally it attacks several
at the same time, that one of them most
ly suffers more than the rest. It often
attacks one side (and is then confined
to one joint) and it often shifts from
side to side.

It often ends in Resolution in 2
or 3 days (and in other cases it con-
tinues violent for 3 or 4 weeks, &
then it seldom ends in Suppuration
or

or Gangrene. Sometimes a swelling
remains for life and the matter effused
into the Joints is sometimes of the cre-
taceous kind, but this is only in very
obstinate chronic cases —

There is generally a Fever of the Inflam-
matory kind, Shivering often precedes the pain
but generally succeeds it. After these
take place, there are hot fits with a
hard and quick pulse, buff blood, great
heat and thirst, but seldom any an-
xiety sickness, oppression or Debility.
The Complaints are worse at night than
days, and then the pat.^t has often
a disposition to sweat, tho' never co-
piously, nor does it relieve either
the Fever or pain, towards morning

Morning the severity of the fever and
Pain abates (and some sleep ensues
Its duration is very various (and a nat.
Crisis is seldom obs^d, but when. Medicines
prove ineffectual it may continue for 3
Weeks (and may have a natural termination
tho it resisted the Remedies. This is genly
produced by a profuse sweat (and may
occur by a copious discharge of urine, depo-
siting a plentiful sediment, but this sedi-
ment may be without a crisis, a high
coloured urine occur from the beginning. A
salutary Crisis has happened by He-
morrhagy, but more freqly by cutaneous
Eruptions, but perhaps any of these
are rare cases. However it seldom
proves fatal.

Some times it degenerates into the
Chronic case. ————— But

But, the limits of acute (and Chronic
Rheum^m) are not accurately marked
The acute is with Fever, Swelling (and
Inflamⁿ), but the Chronic has only
Swelling, without Fever or Inflamⁿ.
But the change of the first into the
last is various.

In Chronic Rheum^m the pain is less
on Motion, the Limb is stiffer, and on
Motion a crackling Noise is produced
Rheumatic pains may often occur from
Changes of weather, with regard to Cold
and Moisture, thus the heat in bed may ag-
gravate the pains, but this is rather an
intermediate Occurrence between the both
cases for in the chronic, heat affords relief
but Cold the contrary sweating is hard
to be produced, or appears only in a
clammy moisture —

It often ends in a gradual wasting
of the Limb, paralysis, ankylosis or
great

great Stiffness. Thus a disuse of the whole
Constitution is produced, (and thus they are
cut off by some supervening Affection.

Causes. It is not peculiar to either Age
or Sex, but most frequent in the prime of
Life (and in the robust and vigorous. It
may also attack those relaxed by much heat
It is most common in cold Climates, in
Spring (and Autumn w^e is ascribed to the
vicissitudes of the weather at these times
It mostly arises from a sudden change
from Heat to Cold (and the Contagium is
said to be suspended Cold is most powerful
when combined wth Moisture (and applied to
locally, (and particularly after the previous
application of heat.

Diagnosis. It may be confounded in
many cases with Gout, with reg^d to
the Pain (and Swelling. But Gout
attacks the smaller & "Rheum" the
larger

large Joints. The fever in acute Rheum.
has no anxieties or affections of the Al.
canal, w^{ch} last are most remarkable in
Gout, (and alternate with the pains of the
Extremities. The pains in Rheum.^m are not
confined to one Joint. Gout never affects
two at the same time. Rheum.^m attacks
in early Life (and when doubtful in females
at late Life we may judge it to be Rheum.^m
as Gout very seldom attacks females, or
comes on at early Life, unless it is remark-
ably hereditary w^{ch} is also another good
mark. In sanguine (and plethoric habits
it is rarely Rheum.^m. If the habit is
full (and copulent with a Coarse Skin
it is commonly Gout. Rheum.^m generally
arises from Cold (and where the
cause escapes observation we may genlly
conclude it to be Gout.

Theory

Theory

We may only observe that in the acute kind all things indicate active inflamⁿ. The sympt^s, habit and cause shew it. One Dissection proves it. The Inflamⁿ is seated in the Membranes about joints and Muscles to w^c we must attribute the want of suppuration (and the Chronic State in w^c there is neither fever smelling nor Inflamⁿ arises from a peculiar atonia of the parts induced by the preceding Inflamⁿ. and thus it often ends in paralytic. In the intermediate State these or Circumstances are conjoined

The Nature of the morbid Affections at the different periods of the disease is very different, and they do not admit of the same Remedies, therefore it is necessary to divide this

This Disease into its diff. Stages
the Inflam^y, the Irritable, the Atonic
(and paralytic).

At the Commencement there are signs
of a gen^l Inflam^y Diathesis, from fever
and the hard pulse (and also of a local
Inflamⁿ, from redness and swelling
so that when these symptoms appear
or even fever or excruciating pain, tho
without external swelling or redness, there
may be internal Inflamⁿ. — (and
inconv^g. of this stage —

A peculiar Irritability of the vessels
is induced, so that the disease, tho
once removed, may occur from the
slightest causes, but particularly from
such as increase the Impetus or
Volume

Volume of the fluids. This Stage is known by the absence of the Fever and hardness of the Pulse since the former symptoms we mentioned, but if there is a return of Pain with a swelling of a transitory nature, we also know this State and finally the pain is much aggravated by the Heat of the bed, we act by increasing the Impetus or Volume of the fluids This 2^d State may well be called that of peculiar fragility, it often continues along time in this State —

But by the continuance of it the returns of Inflam.ⁿ or Pain become frequent and there is a great laxity of the solids this appears from the difficulty to excite sweat, & when it comes on it is cold, & the parts are covered with a clammy moisture, and cold to the touch. The Pains here (as in the

2 former States) don't change from one
of heat to another; here is no fever, and
Heat (instead of exciting, relieves the pain
so that it is probable that the peculiar
Irritability is gone (and atonia has
succeeded, & the atonia goes on till
the pain is diminished, & the Limb,
wasted, and thus.

A state of Paralysis is bro't on. The
situation of the Limb itself may con-
tribute to this, being so long kept
in one posture, that the Ligaments
become stiff, and also the condensation
of the Cell.^r Membrane (and the repeated
Effusions of Lymph may contribute not
a little.

The Cure is begun at
according to the diff. Stages of Rheum.^m

F

E In the State of Inflammation.

To diminish the increased Action of the Vessels in the part affected; by diminishing the genl. Impetus of the Circulatⁿ; & also the Impetus of the part affected; **Mercur** Cathartics, Sudorifics, (and cool Regimen) are useful.

II. In the state of Irritability tho the increased action has been somewhat removed yet it is apt to return, and the slightest stimulus will bring back the pain; so have the Intentions one,

1. The Removal of adhesion to increased action of the vessels.

2 The prevention of the Action of Cancer ex-
citing painful sensations.

3. The obviating their Influence on the part; by altering the condition of the Nervous power in the part by supporting a determination of the fluids from affected

diseased to some parts; (and by counteracting the effects of morbid sensibility. Here a genl. Diaphoresis is good; & also Sedative and Purgative.

III. In the State of Mania, the great Object is the Restoration of due Vigor to the affected parts; by increasing the tone of the moving fibres; (and by giving condensation of the simple Solids.

IV. In the State of Paralysis, the Intentions are, 1st. The restoration of a due condensation to the Nervous Energy in the part affected by increasing Excitement thro' the System in general, (and Stimulating the sensible Extremities of the Nerves in the affected part.

2. The obtaining free circulation of blood thro' the vessels of the part; by removing Obstruction to the passage of blood thro'

thru the vessels w^{ch} have been affected
and by augmenting Action in these vessels
w^{ch} it may happen to be morbidly dimi-
nished.

3. The Removal of Rigidity in the Mem-
branes and Ligaments by relaxing the
muscle Solus (and by facilitating the
Motion of parts on each other. (and
hence, in this Stage Electricity, Mercury
Warm Bathing for the Rigidity, Emell.
Custard, vapor, &c are good.

We now come to the Spasmodic. Tremor.
N. S. in a copious & repeated manner is
useful in the first Stage, w^{ch} it is
evidently indicated (and found very
successful. Dr. Sydenham orders it
to 10 or to 20 repeated 3 or 4 times
at

at the Interval of 2 or 3 days. In the severity
of the blood is more remarkably so. Than
in other Diseases, some use N. S. Till this
disappears, (and here it has less influence
in producing Debility than in other cases
from this not being attended w. anore-
xia febrilis. But yet extremes of N. S.
are not good. (and Dr. Sydenham
found that it might be compensated
for by cool Regimen, but topical Bleed-
ing is preferable to general, (and for it
Cupping (and Scarification are used
but most frequently Leeches (and they
are most commodious (and less liable
of making Impressions on any very
sensible part. It may be used w.
out any Restriction (and when
the Method is used the other Stages
stop

of the disease are little liable to be stopped
so that it is better to bleed freely than to
do it too sparingly. The

Antiphlogistic Regimen sh^d be
used, but arterial blood must be used wth
great advantage & caution. Extremes of Heat
are also bad, unless to excite sweat, and
then hot Air is not used, but bed Cloaths
&c. But even this is not a very advisable
practice. Cold however aggravated all the
symptoms, w^{ch} is evi^d. from its being a
disease of cold climates (and its being re-
lieved by warm ones, so that we must
rather incline to warmth, all Animal
food must be avoided, and none but
a light vegetable Diet used with plenty
of Diluents —
Refrigerent Cathartics are very good but

but a frequent discharge by stool is
very inconvenient from the disability of
Motion, (and from the pain it occasions
They also have less effect in lessening the
Inflammation than in other cases, as they de-
termine from the surface, but any feculent
or Stimulant matter may be removed
by gentle Cathartics or Laxative Inje-
ctions, w.^c open the belly (and don't hinder
the Operation of

Sudorifics, w.^c are the chief remedies
to be depended on. We've already spoken
of v. s. & Cathartics, the first is often useful
& the latter not often admissible, evacuating
may be as proper as bleeding. A spontaneous
sweat has often been found service-
able, But all kinds of Sudorifics are not
to be used, they operate on diff. prin-
ciples, some determine the blood to the
surface, (and others relax the texture so

to it. They form a kind increase of gen.
Impetus, (and hence the more Stimulats
ones must not be used in the beginning
or before. N. S. The relaxing ones are the
best, as the Spi. Mind. but they seldom
excite sweat enough, hence Antimonials
are given, as Tart. Emet. Vin. Ant. &c.
to determine them to the surface we
give them, wth an Anodyne. The Pulv.
Dow. is the best medicine given in the
way as prescribed in the last Edition
of the Pharmacop. But often when
thrown in, in too great quantity at once
it excites vomiting, hence must be given
in small repeated doses, ʒi. or gr. ʒ. at a
time, every 3 or 4th hour (and to
support the sweat if necessary we
give Diluents of a moderate warmth
and lay the pat. in a Cotton or
Flannel

flannel Shirt, in a bed without Sheets
that the Blankets may absorb the sweat.
The sweat must be continued for 10 or
12 hours if carried further it is commonly
distressing to the pat.^t (and a repetition
of it is better than continuing it too long
at once. All cold at this time must
be avoided, (and also all motion (and
change of position in bed, (and from this
circumstance it is disputed whether
standing is best by day or Night; The
pat.^t may lose off the Cloaths in the
Night, but a careful Nurse will prevent
this it is less distressing in the Night
while asleep than in the day time
when awake, hence the night is the
best. Other Sudorifics may be used
as what is improperly called Gum
Guaiac, or may be given in substance

substance, as in Bolus but then its
solution in the Mennoch is tedious and
tho it is hard to be dissolved in water
it may be so dissolved and kept suspend-
ed by the yolk of an Egg. But the
best way of giving it in this manner is
in the Decoct. Liguor &c. is given to
about other Indurpes, as the Doves
Powder and then it is better given in the
V. Stage, but the Sp. Tinct. is best (see
Dr. Davidson's Treatise on it)

It is disputed whether the good effects of the
Vol. Tinct. depends on the Mennoch or
the Sp. Sal Am^e, the last is supposed by
most particularly Dr. Pringle.

Stimulants joined to Evacuants are
good in the State of Irritability. and em-
Puncts might be used as a menstruum
for the Guaiac, or what is better, art. Sp.
joined

joined with Oil (and thus it is in
Chum, w^{ch} conjunction is now much used
The spt. sal. Am^c may be good by itself
and also the Vol. Alkali, especially in the
paralytic state.

Mercurion may be very good in the
early stages. It often relieves Syphilitic
pains when the virus is overcome, but
may be good in other cases from its coun-
teracting morbid Irritability. But Stimulants
in general are dubious. External Stimulants
are much used, but they only change
the pain, not out removing it.

Blisters, thus used, are chiefly used
w^{ch} also act by Evacuation (and take off
morbid balance of Circulation, but as
applied to joints, or near them, are often
inconvenient, & often excite Inflamⁿ
hence other less troublesome Medicines
are used as the Opi- =

Prurifacientia we derive to the
surface, (and by their Stimulus, coun-
tract peculiar sensibility (and increase
Tone, but they are chiefly used in the
2^d Stage. The CampheLATED Oil is (used
w^{ch} excites heat, redness (and action
of the vessels, but its effects are not very
considerable. A more powerful medicine
is the Vol. Turp. or alcoholic Spirits
with simple Oil, also the Vib. (acc.
w^{ch} acts as a Stimulus (and its corrosive
power is much diminished by Oils or
Fats, in the proportion of ʒi. to ʒi. of
Hoglard. It is in this way very use-
ful in the 2^d Stage (and is known
to be very astringent. Ward's Vol.
Essence is a very powerful medicine
(and very useful in Headachs of the
rheumatic kind. H

This composed of ardent Spirits, Camphor (and Nol. Alb.

The Nitr. Ether. has often relieved urgent Pain. Hence it appears that Annals are very useful in this Affection.

Sedatives. The most distressing circumstance is pain, w^h in the first Stage arises from increased Action (and in the 2^d. from peculiar Irritability. But these are not generally cured, as they may be very bad for Inflammⁿ. tho they may remove morbid Irritability, they afterwards augment the Relaxation w^h is the support of Irritability.

But they abate symptoms (and procure Sleep (and so give refreshment. Continually applied they are very good, as the Amo. Balsam.

The Rhododendron Chrysanthum has lately been much recom^d

recommended; from its producing Na-
turo it seems detratice & from the practi-
-sing it seems a peculiar stimulus. I've
tried it in sev^l Cases, in some with a p-
parent success. The Libanians recom-
it to be given in the form of Infusion,
but on acct^t of the large q^{ty} of the plant
it thus requires I was obliged to give it in
Powder.

With reg^d to the Per. Bark, some
say it is, (and others say it is not good. It
is bad in the first (and last) Stages (and in
the irritable state, while the Inflamⁿ is unable
to return it may be bad, but as increas^d
Tone, it may remove. Irritability, & of
the disease is at all suspended by loss
of tone, as in the 3^d Stage it may be
good, (and Experience has there shown
it

it to be good in preventing the return of
the Disease, when liable to return from
change of weather. The same applies to cold
Bathing, w^{ch} is chiefly useful in the 3^d Stage

Mercury is much esteemed by many
who without saying how it operates, use
it only in the latter periods, in the State
of Paralysis complicated with obstruction
w^{ch} it will probably remove and Experience
has shewn its good effects. But I w^{ch}
not go so far as to say it will always cure
in chronic Rheumatism. It is given to
enter the system (and chiefly in the form of
Calomel, but this does not possess pe-
culiar properties over other Mercurials
Friction wth Mercurial Ointment is also
used (and may be very good ————
Electricity

Electricity must not be omitted
in the last Stage, where it is frequently
used with advantage, in Sparks drawn
from the affected parts, but it must be
regularly used for some time to produce
good effects. —

If a great stiffness remains in the joints
after the use of these Remedies, we
may employ warm Bathing in various
forms. It may be used in a topical or gent.
way, in a liquid form, or in that of
Vapour w. is most serviceable. And its
effects are from its Stimulant and relaxing
powers, it acts chiefly on the simple
Solids, Perhaps a partial application
of it, conjoined with emollient Ointments
is best.

Arthritis

Arthritis

This is a Disease upon w.^{ch} a great deal has been said to very little purpose tho' its symptoms have been very accurately enumerated, yet they are so various, that it is difficult to distinguish it from other affections. I wd reduce all the appearances w.^{ch} take place in Gout, to 2 gen.^l heads, the regular Paroxysm of Gout (and Gouty symptoms).

1st Head

In the regular Paroxysm of Gout I wd refer all the appearances to 3 different stages
I. The symptoms of the Commencement or those preceding the affection of the foot w.^{ch} may be called the stage of Anorexia
Here is an Anorexia, Nausea (and Vomiting), with a sense of weight at

at the Nerve, (and Distention. There
is Languor (and Lethargy with dullness
and Torpor. There is a general Turgescence
over the body, (and partic.^{ly} about the feet
w^{ch} are cold, benumbed (and torpid; also
a sense of prickling (and severe Cramps
Numbness. Headach &c.

2. The symptoms of the Acme, or violence
of the Disease, w^{ch} may be styled the
Inflam.^y Stage. The transition to this
Stage is remarked to be preceded by a
peculiar appetite. It happened during the
night, when the patient is seized with
an excruciating pain of the foot, gen^{ly}
in the Ball of the great toe, with
a sense of coldness, arising sometimes
to shivering, succeeded by quick pulse

pulse (and the disease now agrees with other active Inflammⁿ no rot is farther manifested by the buff coat appearing on the blood drawn at this time. The pain in the foot is like a sense of gnawing or violent compression, uneasiness is now produced by the slightest touch, in a little time a slight remission occurs, but is not of long duration. In the day time the pain is easier, but is always aggravated at night and sometimes accompanied wth anoy. Paroxysm of Heat and Cold.

Sometimes the local Inflammⁿ goes grad^{ly} from one foot to anoy. Where the first attack has been more severe the Paroxysms return less violently. 3

3. The symptoms of the Decline or what may be termed the atonic Stage. The Pain becomes less violent with a Desquamation of the Cuticle. The Torpor and Languor go off, and the Constitution recovers Vigor.

A Paroxysm often removes these Complaints; it has cured Asthma, Dropsy & even Epilepsy. When the Constitution is much weakened there is a frequent recurrence. They grow lame from the deposition of acroleous Matter upon the Joints.

2. Head

Gouty Symptoms Under this head I w^d comprehend all the morbid appearances w^t Authors have described under the title of anomalous, wandering, retrocedent or misplaced Gout! (and

And to afford a more distinct view of these I w^d refer them to different cases.

1. Cases where there are symptoms of local Inflammⁿ from the Gout, but where the pain is not fixed to the foot.

2. Where symptoms of local Inflammⁿ occurring in the foot, or other parts, alternate with Gout, resulting on the appearance of other Diseases.

3. Where Gout assumes the appearance of other diseases, and is not characterized by any evidence of topical Inflammⁿ.

Now we find that the Gout assumes the form of almost every other Disease particularly those of the al^y Canals. The gouty affections of this Organ will sometimes give rise to affections of the Heart & Head

Head. It generally proves fatal when it appears under these diff^t forms.

Diagnosis. When the Disease occurs in the form of seq^t Paralysis, it is in some cases easily distinguished, we must attend to the age, sex and Habit of the Patient. In Rheum[.] the pain is the same, but the marks w^e distinguish these two Diseases from each other we have before enumerated. The Gout as well as Rheumatism is preceded by affections of the Art^r Conds. —

In the Arterious Gout great difficulty occurs to establish a distinction, they may be known by the preceding symptoms and by the
end —

suddenness of the attack (and transition
Besides we are assisted when we find
they have not been subjected to these
affections it assumes, and when it has
been preceded by complaints of the ab-
dominal, we are justifiable in suppos-
ing it Gout.

Remote Causes. It is commonly
connected with a peculiar Habit. What
this is we know not, but we are certain
it is hereditary. It is also congenital, de-
pending on the state of the Original
Mamma. It occurs more with the robust
(and corpulent than with the thin (and
spear habits. It occurs with those who
have large heads (and loose skins.
There ~~are~~ are also circumstances in
the conduct of life by w^{ch} it may
be induced, as an indolent &
m.

inactive, high (and plentiful feeding
much Condiments, hard Drinking (and
particly the liberal use of Wine; excess or
early Indulgence in Venery. — It seems
to be connected wth the Semen, because it
very rarely occurs in females in Eunuchs
Lacating Causes. It has been induced
both by the q^{ty} (and quality of the Aliment
as by acids (and by external Injuries done
to the feet, by compression (and by Cold.

It is induced by violent Emotions
passions, intense Study; (and repressed
Evacuations, sudden Disorders of
Heat (and Cold, as in Spring & autumn
Theory. On the Subject of the Proxi-
mate Cause of Gout, more than has been
said upon that of any o^r Disease
but from our ignorance of the Operatio-
on of the Remote Causes, we know

know very little of the proximate.

The most fashionable Theory at present is that of Dr. Cullen's, but it is not only unworthy of fancy, but the several facts mentioned, as connected with it are liable to objections, he supposes there are 2 States of it. That a vigorous & plethoric habit exists previous to the occurrence of the Disease. But this Disease occurs in habits, not plethoric, but having every mark of Exhaustion. —

2. That this vigorous (and plethoric habit is at a certain Age liable to a loss of tone communicated at a certain age to the Extremities in particular (and we have no evidence of this loss of tone occurring more especially with a vigorous habit, but rather the contrary.

3. That this loss of tone communicates its

its influence to the whole system, but
more especially to the stomach.

But supposing this loss of tone really to
occur, it is not easy to conceive how
it should produce the effects Dr Cullen al-
leges; we have many instances, as in Ama-
sonia (and Edematous swellings of the
feet, of a partial loss of tone occurring in the
Extremities without any inflammation following
or any affection of the stomach.

A. That the gent loss of tone thus occur-
ing will excite the *Vis Medicatrix*
the line to restore tone — But with
regard to the Excitation of the *Vis. Med. Nat.*
the whole is imaginary and unsup-
ported by observation. It supposes
a vigorous Energy of the Brain to be
a necessary circumstance in Gout while
it is well known that a contrary state
exists

5 That the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae* restores tone by exciting an inflammatory affection in some pt^o of the Extremities. This mode in w^{ch} the *V. M. N.* restores tone, I think very extraordinary. When an irritating substance is applied to y^e Eye, a flow of tears follows w^{ch} wash away the irritating substance. The same way be said of sneezing being excited by irritation to the Nose. This is the sense in w^{ch} I consider the *Vis Medicatrix*. In Cullen's sense it acts wth out previous Impression like the anæsthesia of Stahl, or the *Anima* of Water Element. Nor is tone ever restored by an inflammatory affection, an actual increase of tone occurring after a paroxysm of Gout w^{ch}. Be no proof of tone. The Hypothesis, as it is not certain that such a restoration of tone has

has taken place in Conseq. of Inflamm.ⁿ
But besides this it does not appear
that the bone is actually increased in
this case, but rather diminished. It
may be here asked, Why does the V.

M. M. restore bone by exciting Inflamm.ⁿ
in the Joint alone? Why does it attack
particular parts at certain hours (and
at certain Intervals? Is not the sudden
translation of the affection from one part
to another as irreconcilable to this Hy-
pothesis as to that of the Motion of a
Morbid Matter?

The Cure may be referred to 2 gen^l heads
I. The Treatment of the regular Paroxsm
in Joint

II The Treatment of Jointy Synop^s
The gen^l Intentions of Cure to be aimed
at

at in the Treatment of a regular gouty
paroxysm,

I. During the Continuance of the Paroxysm.
1. The Counteracting affections of the Aliments
during the Stage of Anorexia.

2. The obviating violent pain during the
2^d or Insly Stage.

3. The restoring due vigor during the 3^d
or atonic Stage, to the parts left in a
debilitated State.

II. During the Interval between Paroxysms.

The prevention of a return of the Fits,
by avoiding occasional causes, by me-
dicines supposed to be capable of re-
moving predisposition, and by such
Regimen as tends to counteract pre-
disposition.

The general Means of Cure in the
Treatment of Gouty sympt^s when
not

not appearing under the form of a regular Paroxysm.

1. The mitigation or removal of such particular Symptoms as may occur

2. The Induction, when it can be brought about of a regular Paroxysm.

Particular Remedies during a regular Paroxysm

When it attacks the viscera essential to Life, we must lose sight of its being gouty, and attack the local Inflammⁿ. On the first attack of violent the symptoms indicate affections of the alij canae. These sometimes tho seldom require Emetics, w.^{ch} I've never known to be productive of any bad effects during the Stage of Anorexia, but sometimes of advantage — Ca-

Cathartics, are still more doubtful than
Emetics.

As the pain in the foot depends on
Inflamⁿ, it might seem that the Treatm^t.
respected that state yet Bloodletting
has been very much condemned, especially
by Sydenham, who nevertheless allows
that it may be useful in plethoric habits
and in young people who have bro^t on the
Disease by hard Drinking; but he confines
it strictly to the first Paroxysm.

Blisters are the most effectual in Meligat-
ing the pain (and terminating the Fit).

Recourse has been had to penetrating
Stimulant applications, as burning with
Maza, whipping with netles Vel
Sinle camphorated Oil &c.

More advantage is to be had from
Anodyne applications as Anodyne

Anodyne Balsam, L. L. &c

Soft coverings giving gentle warmth
are to be applied, as flannel, wool, fur.

When it attacks the Stomach (under the
form of flatulence, frequently by a sense
of cold, but the most distressing is a se-
vere pungent pain, we must endeavour
as much as possible to relieve it by strong
Wines, Aromatics, &c. w^e may be used large-
ly. Rum or Brandy are also extremely
useful, (and may be combined with a pa-
stilla (and garlic, or even with Vol.
alk. When spontaneous Vomg comes on
we may encourage it by inf. Cham. et
leucidis we may q. L. The Præcordia
may be fomented by warm flannels.

When it attacks the Lungs it produces
severe Cough Dyspnea & asthma
To remove this we may have recourse
to

to powerful Antispasmodics, the vapour
of Ether may be introduced by inspiration.

When it attacks the head we employ B.
elling & Blisters, Here it sometimes assumes
the appearance of Apoplexy, here Loph.
N. S. must be used very freely, but Blisters
are more useful. Various Stim. may
also be introduced into the Stomach. We
must always endeavor to solicit the Gentle
the Extern. by applying moderate warmth
to the feet by means of flannel gentle friction
warm Bricks, Pendulous &c Mustard
Cataplasms (and Blisters in some urgent
Cases have been applied to the feet, but
these are only admissible when there is no
pain in the feet.

During the Intervals we may sometimes
prevent a return but not by medicines
there is no Nostrum w. will have such ef-
fect. The Guaiac probably operates by
Proc-

producing a regular Excretion at the Surface
D^r Colledge has directed a very good Regimen
The most effectual Method is constant Ex-
ercise and Temperance. The Food sh^d be plain
and light. y^e an^d Food sh^d not be mixed with
Condiment and it sh^d be eaten in small
Quantities, The drink sh^d be light and
little Stimulating. The Excretions have to be
supported by Diaphoretics & proper Cloath-
ings The Air sh^d be pure and rather warm
The bed Chamber large lofty Exercise so as
to give fatigue sh^d be daily used Mental
and Corporal Amusement is extremely
useful. Tight Shoes must be avoided.

The greatest regularity sh^d be uniformly
preserved in, both with respect to Diet,
Exercise & Sleep.

Phthisis

Phthisis

This is an affection of the utmost Importance I doubt not whether it is an Idiopathic affection or the sequelæ of other Diseases. The precise kind & Progress are not yet ascertained under this denomination. Every hectic fever arises from an ulcerous state of the Lungs.

A great variety of Species can be comprehended under this Genus (and with propriety) but they introduce confusion for w^e reason they have reduced it to 4 causes, Inflammⁿ, Hemoptoe, Tubercle and Catarrh. Dr Cullen has made a 5th, the Asthmatic, when it arises from Spasmodic asthma because in some cases the Asthma induces Inflammⁿ and consequent absorption, but the 4 Species are sufficient.

We sh^d. only point out such Complaints
as require different Treatment, or where
diff^t. Appearances are found on dissection.

The best Ground of Distinction is from
the parts of the Lungs where the matter
arises from; (and accordingly all the various
Substances of this Affection may be referred
to 3 Species. In the 1st the matter comes
from the Surface of the Lung without
what can be called proper Ulceration, in w^{ch}.
Case it must necessarily be united with
Mucus. A large Discharge of purulent
matter has taken place this way with
 hectic fever occasioning Death w^out Ulceration
This we title Catarrhal Consumption
because it originates from Catarrh or
Acrid Destruction producing Inflammⁿ.

The 2^d Source is from Cavities or
large Cyst in the Lungs, where the
matter.

matter is discharged in large quantity, & is actually purulent, without a mixture of Mucus. This species is called the Ulcerous Consumption.

The 3^d base is from an indurated Tumor in the Lungs, or a Tubercle, w^{ch} are sometimes upon the whole surface of the Lungs resembling Scrophulae. They are probably a morbid state of the Lymphatic Glands in the Lungs they at last degenerate into Suppuration, but can't yield a great qty of mucus, yet from them a br^{sh} hectic fever takes place. This species is called Tuberculous Consumption.

To one or other of these 3 species, every one of the Consumptions may be referred, they can be accurately disting^d from each o^rs. and require a different Method of Treatment. Some symptoms are peculiar to each, and many are common to them all. They may be divided into 3 heads

head, the pulmonary or pneumonic
the hectic (and the conseq. or supervening
Symptoms

The pneumonic Symptoms occur-
ring in the diff^t species, and first in
the Catarrhal Consumption, where the
Matter is separated from the Lungs w^o
out an ulcer corroding the Lungs, from
a degree of Inflammⁿ on the Surface
That a separation of purulent matter can
take place from the surface of the Lungs
is evident; we find purulent matter
formed in distant parts of the body, w^h
may be taken up, affect the Lungs, &
only Ph this is, tho' this is rare, yet
this translocation does happen. But
the separation of Pus from the surface
w^out ulceration is not rare; this is no
more than what happens when we
observe other affections, Coughs are

are mistaken (and tho't to be Catarrhal
when they arise from Tubercles. Catarrh
is a much more freq't cause of Phth?
than has been imagined; (and this we
may often see from neglected Colds in
this Country, (and I am persuaded of
neglected Colds are a very freq't cause of
Phthisis.

In these instances the Cough becomes
severe thro' the day, but aggravated
in bed, difficulty of Breathing, particularly
in a horizontal posture, no fixed or con-
stant pain of the Breast, but a gentle
sense of coldness (and soreness in y.^e breast
(and a change occurs in the matter ex-
pecterated, it becomes from white to
yellow, with a disagreeable smell (and
also a disagreeable taste in the mouth
but from the expecterated matter we
have some doubt, there (seldom appears

appears any blood, (and when there does
it is in straits; (and the matter in this
case has an uniform appearance, the
blood seeming to be accidentally joined, but
if it is a mixed matter, part of bile
smith (and part swim in Water (and
when the water is not agitated it fixes
about the middle of the Water. But
we can't determine the existence of pu-
rulent matter by its sinking or swimming
but we ~~the~~ determine whether it does or
does not contain purulency, (and this dis-
tinction may be found in Mr. Darwin's
Treatise. After some continuance the
hectic symptoms supervene (and from
this disease many have recovered.
Where it has been that only a simple
Catarrh purulent matter may be
formed long before hectic sym^{ts} appear

appear, therefore is extremely necessary
that we determine the nature of what
is expected, from for on this our
Practice must depend. —

We may refer all the Cases of this
is to one or other of these 3 species, the
Catarrhal, the purulent (and the tubercu-
lous. In all these Species the hectic &
consequent symptoms are alike

The pneumonic symptoms of the catarrhal
or purulent, this Species is more genly
fatal. The Catarrh is the product of im-
prudent exposure to Cold. The purulent
is the product of every cause w^e can pro-
duce Abscess or Ulcers in the Lungs. Of
all the causes, the principal one is
Hæmorrh. either active or passive. In
some Hæmorrhagies the vessels
may heal by the first Intention
but they often terminate by
suppuration. Hæmoptysis then

then is one of the chief causes of
Aneurism, therefore one of the principal
causes of purulent Consumption,
but the Lungs are subject to Inflammⁿ
as well as other parts of the body &
its consequences therefore an Aneurism may
be produced by Peripneumony Pleurisy
and so also from shocks on the
Chest; the causes then are Hemorrh^y
Inflammⁿ and Accident.

In this species the symptoms
are different from the Catarrh, the
first symptom is a fixed pain at
some part of the Breast, not extrinsec^{al}
- aling, but constantly felt in some de-
gree, a sense of weight, with a
constant Dyspnoea when horizon-
tal, or on one side; before 1785

Disruption of the Aneurism he can
Breathe

breath only when on the affected side
without any pain. Expectoration is
seldom with a fit of Coughing, but
the bursting of the Vesicle is preced-
ed by a slight bloody Expectoration
which arises from some degree of rup-
ture of the Integuments; then the
purulent matter is coughed up to a large
quantity (and the appearance and smell
are evidently such as come from an
abscess, and without any mixture of Mu-
cus, after the discharge the symptoms
are a little alleviated, the Dyspnoea &
Cough are abated, soon after it acquires
a thinner tinge from a mixture of
Mucus, then the hectic symptoms
supervene with great severity. Some-
times previous to the rupture of
the Vesicle the hectic symptoms
come on, but this is unusual, and
they soon afterwards prove fatal.

The

The Symptoms of the Tuberculous Consumption, this species is most frequent (and dangerous). There is a peculiar indurated state of the Glands of the Lungs (and they are of a scrophulous nature (and this species is generally induced by scrophula (and it appears in scrophulous families, & hereditary scrophula attacks the Lungs commonly between the 15th & 20th year. When it is not hereditary, it arises from these Causes we give rise to the scrophula, still they arise at these periods, sometimes later in life, sometimes from Mingles from small pox; from other Herpetic Complaints, sometimes from the dust of a Mite or Flea Tubercles are produced in the Lungs (and from these Tubercles tumouring in a certain sort of suppuration Tuberculous Consumption is produced — The.

The Pneumonic Complaints in this
Species are most alarming, for the fever
is accompanied wth high spirits at
the commencement, neither the Cough
nor Dyspnoea are urgent, the Cough
is of the short & tickling kind wth
out Expectoration of the smallest
quantity of Mucus, so it may be
described of the dry kind. They don't
complain of any remarkable pain in
the Breast, the Dyspnoea only
takes place upon motion, they can lie
wth equal ease on either side. That it is
a tuberculous Consumption is obs^d. from
the wasting of the Body, the red vessels
upon y^e adnata having disappeared
(and the hectic symptoms being
induced). If an Expectoration takes
place it is a mixture of watery mucus
or, a dancier like the matter from
a scrophulous Ulcer.

In this the Hectic is more severe and
fatal. The symptoms of hectic Fever
are nearly the same, whether they
arise from purulent absorption from
the Lungs, or any other abscess of the
body. Some allege that hectic fever may
be induced without absorption, but
we can't admit it, because some arti-
cles introduced into the Circulation bring
on Fever by irritation. Injections of
Senna, of the Lignum Guaiacum, or
even Gum Arabic, will produce a fever
and somewhat like a Hectic. The hectic
Fever then is the effect of a separation
of purulent matter from the Lungs.
The symptoms consist of repeated pa-
roxysms with no long duration, and
these

These are ushered in by a sense of cold
soon to resemble the attacks of an inter-
mittent, or the shivering is partial, but
there is no real cold as is proved by the
Thermometer, a hot fit succeeds with a sense
of glowing heat in the face, with a circum-
scribed red spot on the higher part of the
face like a crown piece, this redness ap-
pears in the palms of the hands & soles
of the feet. The quickness of the pulse at
every Apyrexia, is seldom under 100
and during the Paroxysm it rises to 120
the pulse is small and hard, the thirst
is seldom considerable. The tongue is moist
and often without any white coating
and without any degree of febrile intensity
but with good spirits during the Paroxysm.
The urine is generally high coloured w.

with a considerable separation not patent-
ous but furfuraceous (and not pro-
perly settled but suspended in the middle
the belly continues regular (and the ap-
petite natl. Medic has a nearer resem-
blance to the menses than to any other
the reason of the returns of the hectic
Paroxysms has been accounted for from
the periodical Revolutions to w^{ch} the Circu-
lation is subjected, but this is imaginary
and is found only in Books.

The Paroxysms arise in every uncer-
tain manner, as from taking Meats, or any
accident whatever, even a surprise will induce
them.

The sequelæ or supervening sympt^s
of Phth^{is}. These symptoms we occur
only in the latter Stages of the Disease
are

one the most remarkable. Marks of Emaciation soon appear (and very strongly in the face) when unusual whiteness, therefore it is called *facies Hippocratica*, the Debility is greater than in proportion to the degree of Exhaustion as we see by our Diseases. (and many circumstances indicate a failure of Circulation in the extreme vessels of the body, yet sometimes the Menses continue during the whole of the Disease, sometimes it appears so early as to leave a doubt whether it is the Cause or the Consequence, but the remarkable change in the Vessels of the Eye, prove the want of Circulation in the Extreme Vessels; in the *anota*, the Red vessels disappear (and the whole of it becomes of a pearly white (this opinion agrees with *Dr Muller* who

who marks the same (and it is seen
that the Circulation fails in the roots of
the Hair, as it falls off, and the uncon-
mon fulness in the face, the flushing w.
is transitory is the conseq. of fever. —

There are colligative sweats (and Diar-
rhea, w. bring on great Exhaustion &
have a great share in hastening the
Death of the pat. The Colligative sweats
are fearful, commonly upon the head (and
shoulders, when the sweating ceases the
Stools become watery (and frequent (and
edematous swellings of the legs appear
often, and preceding Death, at length
a Delirium of the low kind comes on
probably from want of Circulation in
the Brain (and a want of Respiration closes

close the scene, sometimes it is out a struggle

Diagnosis. The Distinction of Phth.^s
from other Diseases is not difficult in all
cases; there occurs a degree of Cough Dys-
pnoea (and pain of the Breast. It is dif-
ficult to distinguish a Catarrh from Phthis-
is, or where the one ends (and the other be-
gins. The marks w^e distinguish them I shall
collect in as brief & as clear a manner as the
matter allows.

Where a disease begins with Catarrh, there
is some suspicion of the Catarrh is attended
with a wasting of the Habit (and a loss of
Strength, (and this suspicion is corrobo-
rated if the patient is at a favorable Age
that it happens to people far advanced
in life; we may conclude it will dege-
nerate into a chronic Phthisis.

Another ground of distinction is the quickness of the pulse, but this is not a certain sign for ~~quick~~ quick pulse often occurs in Catarrh, but this quick pulse is more early (and violent than where it degenerates into chronic Phthisis, or if with this the fixity or shining appearance of the Eye occurs. I mean on the *Tunica adnata* (and if with these we can also detect a mixture of pus with Mucous we need not doubt for where purulent matter is expectorated we may conclude with certainty that it is the Catarrhal path! providing the Disease appeared in the beginning as I first mentioned. — Some presumption is afforded, that the matter is purulent where it is not

not transparent, but opaque.

1^{ly} where by the specific gravity it sinks in water. 2^{ly} where the taste is disagreeable or Salts 3^{ly} where the taste is disagreeable or Salts 4^{thly} It is undecidably with water upon agitation; or upon burning emits a fatid smell in flame or Effluvia.

When the Pectic occurs with the colligative sweats (and colligative Diarrhoea) the Disease is not only certain but in most instances incurable.

The Distinction between the diff. Species of ph[?] is not to be sought for in the hectic symptoms nor in the sequelae. These are found more early. I shall now select the symptoms of each species, & characterize one from another. Endeavor to

to establish a proper criterion of distinction
by w^{ch} we may know them with a careful
attention. —

Distinction of the Catarrhal. This
occurs at advanced periods of life, when
others do not appear it is still more dis-
tinctly marked in the occasional Cause
it is more generally introduced by the occur-
rence of Cold and commences with the Or-
dinary symptoms of Catarrh. This Cough
is soon accompanied with a copious and
Manifest discharge of Mucus, Expectoration
and also a pain in the Breast (and it is
not confined to any partic^r part) (and
the Dyspnea is somewhat aggravated
in the Horizontal posture (and what
is peculiar to it they can breathe

breathe when laid on either side (and the
cough and Dyspnoea are relieved by
Expectoration for a while, but soon return
& Distention of the Ulcerous. Where the pat.
ent has been previously plethoric (and at
a proper age (and especially if we can't learn
if there had been any disposition to scrophu-
la, if also the pat. has been subject to
Hæmorrhagy, where it succeeds an Inflam.
of the Breast, Blows or other accidents
we may conclude it to be Phr. but still
more certainly if the pat. has been troubled
with a fixed pain (and a Dyspnoea most
when in a horizontal posture, the Cough also
is not tickling, but as severe as the Cat-
arrhal without any remarkable Expectoration
it always occurs in the Catarrhal. But

But the Rupture of the Uterine pulsates
beyond a doubt; the discharge afterwards
will be generally mixed with pus or sanious
Matter. —

Distinction of the Tuberculous. This is
more freq.^t than any other between the years
of 15 & 25 (and we have more evidence where
the family are scrophulous. We have always
a presumption if the patient is marked wth
the appearances, w^e characterize a scrophula
also when the Dyspnea is not cond.^{ee} but
only troublesome upon Exertion, but the
Cough is the most exact criterion, tis a
huscular (and tickling Cough and frequently
without Expectoration, or if any tis sanious
(and this is not like that in Hemoptysis,
having only a slight mixture of Blood wth
mucus, and being very thin —

To

To distinguish the Species is of the utmost
conseq. in future practice, for they induce
different (and opposite) methods of Cure
Therefore our attention ought to be directed
to the Diagnosis wth the utmost care.—

Pregnosis. The Opinion given by phy-
sicians with reg^d to the termination of
Phtthisis is unfavorable; (and indeed
when it is far advanced it generally proves fatal
& when pract^{rs} have an opportunity to com-
bat the Disease in its early state their suc-
cess is very inconsiderable. So danger to be ap-
prehended is known from a Union to the
Species (and to the degree of the disease
Of the different species is most ground
to hope for Recovery where the Disease
is

is of the Catarrhal kind, but the tuberculous is attended with the greatest danger and very few recover. The purulent or ulcerous may be consid^d as intermediate between the other two (and but few recover from it).

The Causes, producing Phth^y, when they can be known tend to corroborate our Conclusions. of all the causes that most dreadful, is where the affection is in the original Mammae, the hard clay Consumption is incurable (and this is principally the tuberculous). It is always dangerous when it proceeds from a Mal Conformation of the Thorax, when from calculous Concretions in the Lungs, or any extraneous substance the disease gen^{ly} proves fatal. — There.

There is less danger from that Species
arising from Cold, as the Catarrh
but we may apprehend more danger
from a Haemorrh. when the Haemorrh. is
very copious, &c but when the Haemorrh.
happens from Injury from without, as gun
shot wounds, we may expect a more fa-
vourable termination than from a spontane-
ous Haemorrh. When the effusion takes
place from gun shot wounds, or from In-
flam.ⁿ it is less dangerous if the patient
is not of a phthical nature or Constitution

Some Judgement may be formed from
attending to the state of the Expectoration
it is most favourable where the matter
is white tho manifestly purulent, also
if the Expectoration is copious, but if

20

is threatening if there is a troublesome
cough without Expectoration, or where
the Expectoration is thin and sanious
where the hectic paroxysms are ushered
in with much cold shivering & terminated
by a copious sweating there is great dan-
ger, altho if there is very little Expec-
toration and sudden loss of strength
(and it is also a threatening symptom
if there is a sudden Emaciation in the
Extremities besides the face, and
especially a wasting of the Legs, with
edematous swellings, but the aphthous
Crusts are still more threatening sympt^s
when the Colligative sweats & colle-
gative Diarrhea occur they may
be considered as the forerunners of
approaching Death. — Edif

Dissection. With reg^d to the appearances after Death, we have reason to conclude that the proper seat of the affection is the Lungs. In some Cases to external appearance the Lungs are sound & whole. But upon cutting them purulent matter exudes from every Cell, and tho' it is not formed in all, yet by the effort of Coughing it is bro^t from the diseased part, and falls down into the Cells & from thence we may explain the appearances upon the Lungs; sometimes they appear raw externally, and sometimes there is a large bag or Cyst filled wth Matter, and it is probable that this Cyst is formed from condensed Cell^r Substance, sometimes hard knots

knobs or tubercles are found. Some of
the size of a pea or an Egg with dif-
ferent degrees of Inflammⁿ and Ulceration
all over the Lungs.

In the Purulence I suppose the Proxi-
mate Cause of Phthisis to consist. Some-
times the Cough and Dyspnea are to
be considered as the effect of altered secretion
only, sometimes of Inflammⁿ (and sometimes
of Tubercles) and the Purulence is the
Cause of Death.

As Phthisis is the consequence of dis-
eases, the prevention of it is to be consid^d
(under the Heads of those Diseases; we shall
therefore here only mention the method of
Cure After the Disease has taken
place As the disease always depends upon
imperfect Absorption it must be the object
of Practitioners to counteract the absorption
(and

and to obviate the effects arising from this
Absorption, therefore to bring about a
radical cure we must endeavour to obviate
the Cause of purulence (and this will lead
us to the 3 Species before mentioned
for without this distinction our Curative
Indications wd be in great obscurity.

I. In the Catarrhal Consumption, the
Objects are,

1 To produce an alteration in the State of
Separation of this matter from the surface
of the Lungs, and restore the tone of the
small superficial vessels (and this is
done by diminishing the Impetus of
the Blood thro the system in genl and
particly at the Lungs by derivation from
the Lungs in particular. —

2 To restore the Natl Condition of the
Superficial vessels from w^{ch} the sepa-
ration is effected. This is done by

by strengthening the tone of these vessels and by giving such a condition to the system in genl that this restoration may be accomplished by its own operations.

II In the purulent Consumption.

Here matter is collected in an abscess and therefore the objects are

1 To discharge the purulent Matter, by such measures as have a tendency to burst the Vessels and by promoting Expectoration after the Pus has formed.

2 To prevent further separation of purulent matter, and this is best done by inducing the adhesive adhesion

III In the Tuberculous Consumption

The Tubercles are often verging towards a state of suppuration. But

If we can bring about a Resolution
while

while the Tubercles remain in an ulcerated State it is an important matter but we seldom can (and if they go on to Suppuration they seldom give a mild purulent matter, but generally a sharp sanious Ichor, But

We now endeavor to make them discharge a mild matter, by altering the State of action in the vessels of the Tubercle and surrounding parts.

To answer the diff. Objects Various Remed^s have been used, (and some still are) for every Species, while others are adapted to specific Species only. But I shall endeavor to distinguish them as adapted to the diff. Species, (and I shall mention those w^{ch} have been principally employed during the Inception Stage) and then application to the diff. Species. V. S. during the early Stage has been used

used in some gen^l cases (and in cyst's top^t
Bleeding. - But in all the moderate
repetition of freq^t Bleeding is most com-
mon. We think bloodletting an Evacuation
not useful because the addegree of Inflamⁿ
occurs in the beginning yet a degree of
debility soon takes place and it debili-
tates more than any cyst Evacuation, therefore
if used in the first stage it sh^d never be
used at the advanced stage yet pus is
never found w^out a degree of Inflamⁿ.
Therefore to prevent the formation of
an abscess Bleeding is highly suited
but when an ^{pus}containing is formed it
is injurious (and when the abscess bursts
it is still less admissible even in the
smallest even in the smallest quantity
because it debilitates still more. If it is
used it is to relieve the pain of the
Tide

Not attending this Disease but the
pain is the effect of distension, therefore
bloodletting can seldom be useful, but when
the surrounding parts are much affected
the evacuation of the blood may be useful
& espec^y topical Bleeding & Leeches or
cupping is the best, 8 or 10 Leeches
Shd be fixed to a spinter. Spcl. All this
Method is uncertain (and we can have more
certainty in cupping as near the pt. as possible
Bleeding is still more useful in Catarrh.
Consumption, there is no fixed pain in
any particular part of the body, as an
attendant of the Disease, therefore the ob-
ject is to alter the state of separati^{on}
at the Lungs, this separation is owing
to a diffused Inflamm^{on} upon the Sur-
face of the Lungs (and to diminish
the impetus of the blood to the Lungs
is the object in view (and this may

may in part be accomplished by V.S.
It is also useful in the Tuberculous,
But much advantage is not to be expected
from small Bleedings, but the Tubercles
are in diff^t. States, some in an inflom-
med (and some in an ulcerated state, there-
fore V.S. may be employed better
in this Disease than in any other (and
it is in this species repeated, small
Bleedings are useful only, (and to support
this they observe if the blood always
appears Buffy (and it has been carried
to a great extent, for this practice we are
indebted to Dr. Dover, who advised
it to be taken every day for 5 or 7 days
(and some patients have been bled 50
or 60 times during the Disease, Phys.
I do remember Boniv. Medicus Non-
quarrv Sanguine Humanis prodigius

It is not in this practice we can find any great advantage, yet in the Tubercles when the pulse and state of the blood indicate a state of Inflammation small (and frequent) bleedings have been used wth advantage & are highly necessary.

Epispastics have been applied with advantage in all the species. In every Inflammation these are effectual to relieve the Cough by admmistration of the Nervous Influence, or of the increased Sensibility and thus taking off the Irritation; and it is more effectual in proportion to the nearness they are applied to the affected & they are more useful in exciting pain independent of Evacuation; They are also recommended for giving a Derivation of the fluids from the Lungs, for this purpose a regular (and

and continued one, as Issues (and Setons
are most useful, especially in the Cancer.
which, it changes the state of Secretion
They are also useful in the Ulcerous
where the Membrane is not burst, by pro-
moting the Absorption and forming
an Outlet to the matter when ab-
sorbed; but when the Membrane is broke
and the matter discharged they are of
little use, But in the Tuberculous are
never to be advised, for they increase
the Disease and symptoms.

The next course of Medicines applied
to every Species in Emetics (and when
full vomiting is wanting Ipecac.
is the best, some recommend Eme-
tics only to excite Mucosa, and
for this purpose T. E. is generally
required

required it promotes Expectoration
in the Catarrhal, and is thus useful
as a quantity of viscid. Mucous is
mixed wth the Matter. They are also
useful in the Ulcerous after the Discharge
of the Abscess, to promote the Evacuation
of the Contents of the Abscess, But
the full effects to be had from them
cant be expected from a single dose
they must be repeated according as
Circumstances indicate, or as the
Judgement of the Physician directs.

In the Tuberculous, Emetics are
useful, but they must operate on
more different Principles than
common; yet I think in this they
tend to a radical Cure, for the

The Tubercles are generally scrophulous
and our object must be to bring on a
resolution of the scrophulous Tumors
It has been said that the repeated use
of Emetics has been useful to promote
and resolution in scrophulous Tumors
in diff^t parts of the body, therefore
they sh^d be used, but I've no reason
to expect such effects, yet they may
be useful to bring on a determination
from the Lungs.

Some give them only to excite still
sea, yet I think in this manner they
sh^d not be used many species. It
excites only a temporary determination
to the surface by relaxing the ex-
treme vessels but we may pro-
duce more lasting determination
by the Temperament (and temp^t
assuagement of the patient) Re

Besides these medicines, some from
the tribe of Refrigerants have been
exhibited as the acids and neutral
salts, the Juice of Lemons has had
a high Character in Physicians as an in-
fallible Remedy. And I have often ex-
perienced the best effects from it, when
a refrigerant course is indicated. I hold
Lemon Juice the Best Medicine. And
these Medicines are particularly proper in
the Catarrhal Consumption (and I've
seen it particularly useful in this species
I have reason to consider it as produc-
tive of a Cure in the Catarrhal where the
Mucous was mixed with pus (and where
hectic symptoms appeared, no other
medicine being given.

In the Tuberculous it may be
useful to suspend the Inflammⁿ
but

but its advantage is very small.

In the ulcers, where the Venereal
is broke very little advantage can
be found from Nitre (and Creame
of Tartar they have less power than
Lemon Juice, however they may be
used, as they act as a Laxative, but
they are often joined wth oil. Thyme
or Coriander as wth Myrrh, &c

Asses or Mares Milk is
often taken as a medicine we think
under the head of Refrigerants. They
have effect, not only as Uterine
astiments, but as possessing very spe-
cial powers, as some have said.

But I must doubt this Opinion, for
at the time of giving it there
is often a change of Diet. As
matters of Diet they are prefer-
able to cow's Milk, as containing

containing less of the butyrous and
more of the saccharine principle (and
on no other account are they useful. Upon
the same principles we may speak
of Goat Whey: Some have said it de-
rives its powers from the Milk, the
Animal feeds on yet I don't think its
Milk has any Impregnation we
can contribute to the Cure of Phtisis
because the Whey is deprived of its
essential properties, but I attribute
the good effects of Goat Whey to the
change of air w^h often accompanies
the Administration of it (and w^h we
do not perhaps mark (and the
Milk I consider not in a medical
but in a Nutritive view.

We now come to the (mode of cure
in the more advanced Stages of
Phtisis, where the Disease is dis-
tinctly marked — But

But I must observe, that it is (seldom
to be combated except in the incipient state
yet as the extinction of Hope is the extinction
of Life I sh. always be willing to try.

Among the diff. modes of treating
the confirmed Pleuris there are few
productive of more controversy than the
Cort. Peric. In some instances argu-
ments may be brot against its use
in others it may be defended. It coun-
teracts the effects of absorption, (and
in the ulcerous Consumption it often serves
to meliorate the discharge from the
part) it is also known to be a powerful
Antiseptic, (and to correct solid (and flu-
id) discharges from any part of the
body. On the other hand it checks
Expectoration, brings on Dyspnea
(and by increasing the action of the
Vessels it accelerates the Impetus
of the Blood in the diseased pt

part & increases the febrile state & Debility; for these latter reasons it has been genly condemned by practitioners, but they have gone too far for by a prudent Administration it may be useful, (and I've often seen it produce the best effects. —

In the tuberculous Consumption indeed we can't suppose it will be useful, (and we shd not attempt to give it for it excites the Tubercles in a quicker manner to suppurate than they otherwise do.

In the Catarrhal it is seldom useful for it produces Dyspnea, but where the Dyspnea does not take place tis peculiarly useful, and has a tendency to a radical cure

Nor

for it alters the State of Separation upon
the Surface of the Lungs. (and gives tone
to the Vessels. But

It is more remarkably useful in the
purulent Consumption than in the
cyl^d Species. Only you must be careful
not to give it either before or only after
the rupture of the Abscess. But
when the Discharge is lessened and
appears Ichorous it may be safely
given. But it often induces such a
State of the vessels as brings on Inflammⁿ
(and adhesion, &c. must be chiefly our
object, at first it sh^d be given in small
doses, lest our opinion respecting the
State of the Disease be a false one
and besides, we shall be better able to
judge of its future effects, as our
Disease is not only connected with
the

The Prime vie, there are sev^l Objections to the powder (and it sh^d have its powers previously extracted by a proper Menstrum, that when shown it may be ready for immediate Absorption. And for this Intention the cold watery infusion appears best suited, for the Decoction but the Infusion is preferable.

There have likewise been disputes with regard to the use of the Veg^l Balsams Van Bals^m Gileadense, Canadense, Cyparissae, as also the Gum Ammoniac, Benzoin (and myrrh). They were once highly extolled in pulmonary affections, but their reputation is considerably fallen of late. By a paper of Dr. Fothergill's in the London

London Med. Transactions, he endeavors
to prove that they possess a peculiar
stimulating, i.e. he thinks has been
overlooked, (and on this head he thinks they
are prejudicial in every species of brain affec-
tion, But I think the use of them all
is not to be condemned in every case
(and finally Myrrh, i.e. has been used
with advantage by very eminent prac-
titioners among the moderns, upon the
whole I can't adapt the whole of Dr.
Fothergill's reasoning on the matter. We
know by their stimulating power they
heal external ulcers (and surely by the
same power they may heal internal
ulcers by bringing about adhesion (and
we have evidence that they enter
in considerable q^{ty} into the Venal^l (and

and produce their effects, because they act
as accord.^{le} Stimulus to the Urinary
Organs (and therefore contrary to the
Noble Dr we think that from their Stimu-
lating power their salutary effects are
to be expected for but sometimes these effects
are excited too violently upon the Stomach
however this may be corrected. From these
considerations the best effects are to be ex-
pected from such of the Veg^{le} Juices
as give the least Stimulus to the Stomach
(and are soonest taken into the Circula-
tion (and among these the Mignolia
claims the first place (and Exclusive
of its Stimulant power of w^h we have
said so much, it is also highly Antis-
eptic, hence whatever might be the
bad effects attributed to it from its

its Stimulating & healing it may from
its Antiseptic power alone be highly
useful as a palliative, if not in the radical
cure, and its utility is abundantly con-
firmed by the experience of sev^l disting^d
Men. Dr. Ammons in a late publication looks
upon Myrrh as a medicine of great power
in Phtisies (and Dr. Griffiths has wrote
in its favor I also have seen the best ef-
fects from it. A few instances in all the
Species. In the Catarrhal the least benefit
can be derived from it. In the Tuberculous
it promises more success. But in the
ulcerous tis remarkably effectual, (and
when given after the Discharge of the
Venice it has often brot about a Cure
given alone. Those who have found it
most advantageous have given it in
Substance. Dr. Sanders & Dr. Fordyce

employed it with great success. The former
gave it in 300 spiritual cases to the
q^y of 3ss for a dose by itself, but as
it acts so powerfully on the Moricchi it
ought to be joined with a Carriague, (and
Dr. Gressin now suggested a very success-
ful one, he combined it with Nitre, we
I think is the best Carriague we can employ
Where the belly is bound I prefer the ad-
dition of Cream of Tartar for it acts as a
refrigerant as well as a Laxative; But
Nitre alone given 2 or 3 times a day often
moves the belly (and sometimes it is even
necessary to correct its laxative power by
an Arogyne or Ashing^t. Some add the
Sal Etrialb. to it but I never found any
good effects from this addition. From
what I've suggested, Nitre ought al-
ways

always to be tried first, (and where it
proves ineffectual some of the other Veg.
Balsams are to be had recourse to.

There have likewise been Controversies
about the employment of Mercury in
this Disease, it is known to be useful in
resolving obstinate Tumors (and Ache-
nites) & by its stimulus healing ulcers
on the surface of the body. As producing
the former effects it is useful in the Tuber-
culous (and as the latter it is useful in
the purulent. But Mercury is an uncertain
Remedy even in scrophulous Tumors; it
accelerates the growth of the tumor, &
then gives a tendency to suppuration; be-
sides it increases the Debility, &c. in
this Disease is a formidable symptom so
that in Phth. it is seldom admissible
and ought to be given in the mildest
form it has been found chiefly use-

serviceable where Phthisis was complicated
with Syphilis (and here indeed it may be
useful. On the same plan Sarsaparilla
has been useful in Phthisis, but there was
doubt of its producing any good effects, even
in Syphilis itself for it is generally ineffe-
cacious. I w^d place much greater confidence
in Mercuron both in Phthisis (and
Syphilis, its sensible quantities are much
greater, it is stimulating (and has a pow-
erful influence as tending to heal chronic
Affections (and accordingly it has not
seemingly properly been introduced in
Phthisis. It has been given under the form
of Decoction (and its pungency corrected
by the addition of cry. Woods, but I think
it may be given in substance (reduced
to a powder (and its pungency corrected by

by the addition of the Pulv Rad. Liquor
to the quantity of gr. v. three or four
aday, but I've never yet used it with
flattering success.

Two other Medicines have also been
selected from the Narcotics and used in
Phth^{is} the Cicuta & Dulcamara. I have
but rarely employed the former in con-
sumptive Cases (and never the latter yet
I think in the tuberculous, where the
Phth^{is} is not far advanced, the Cicuta
promises consid.^{le} advantage.

Others again have recom^d many Medic^{is}
of a mucilaginous nature, as the Tuss-
lago, w^{ch} has been often used in tuberculous
Cases, but there is doubt whether it is
useful in scrophulous or phtyis (and if
any advantage is derived from it in
Phth^{is}

Plth. It is only temporary, it furnishes
a veg. Mucilage w. lubricates the fauces
(and probably may, as an article of Diet,
afford great Nourishment) (and probably as
possessing the same nourishing & mucila-
ginous properties the Lichen Islandicus
has been recommended; but they ought
only to come under the articles of Diet
The Sea & Mineral Waters have
also been recom. in this Disease, (and
particularly in the tuberculous from their
known affinity to scrophula, but this
opinion has not led to successful prac-
tice for upon trial, it has been found
ineffectual, nor does the Aq. marina pos-
sess the powers ascribed to it by Dr
Praxel. Other Medicines have also been
recommended to be inhaled into the
Lungs

Lungs with a View to their Apical Action
Of these the first is pure Air. When
diffused in atmospheric Air it may be sap-
idly taken into the Lungs. It was sug-
gested from being known to possess great
antiseptic powers (and it may correct the
tendency of the pus to putrefaction, but
it will not give the ulcer a tendency to heal
also the same reasoning may be applied
to the Inspiration of the Presmious
Essencia, as the smooth of Rosin (and of
the Native Balsams, these indeed promise
some effect in bringing on adhesive inflam.
yet there are but very few instances where
they could be applied with advantage. If
any Inhalation could prove effectual I
think the Vapor of Ether diffused
in Air (and inspired, will from spe-
culation furnish the most powerful me.

Medicine as you see that it is effectual
in healing Scroph^s sores, & it deserves
I think a candid trial.

The Earth Bath has also been recom-
by us is mean^t, burying the part in the
Earth to this Mrs Chin, on the suppo-
sition of the Effluvia emitted by the Earth
has a peculiar Efficacy in correcting the
putrescent State of the fluids (and that
a large quantity is absorbed, but this too
wants experimental Confirmation.

We come next to offer some remarks
on the Regimen to be used in Bath^s (and
Ju^s include what regards the Exercise
and the like, w^{ch} I consider as of importance
Of these there are some new practices
have agreed (and it has been but
too common to prescribe uniformly
the same Diet in every species. The

The Diet of the human Species is al-
ways meat (and almost also of a meat
Nature, as milk is employed. The Diets
principally vary from each other as being
more or less Stimulant (and when abstracted
as being more or less Nutritious, in most
instances, where spare Diet is wanting
it be also refrigerant; where Stimulant
Food is wanting, the Nutrition is always
used, patients are generally confined to
Spare (and refrigerant Diet, (and the
Aliments are taken from the Veg.^{le} Kingdom
often Pharmacea & quassia, fruits (and
Greens (and from the influence they have
on the Mucos of the Stomach, the gen.
tendency to lessen the Stimulus on the
system, New Aliment is enjoined in
Cases of recent purulence, also in
a

a Namople when it becomes necessary
to lessen the Nutrition; but where more
Nutrition is required in the System it sh^d
be supplied by Milk, but it is less
Stimulating when it is deprived of its
butyraceous Matter, hence Butter Milk
is to be preferred; And other different kinds
of milk so: have less coagulable matter
but every thing from the Animal Kingdom
is to be forbidden, thus far with regard to
the Incipient state of the Jurament.

In the Catarrhal Consumption there is
not, at its beginning (and where it is ushered
in by Namople) is a necessity for spare
Diet, but the System requires to be sup-
ported, (and accordingly in the Catarrhal
Consumption I consider a more liberal
Nutritious Diet sh^d be used and it

It sh^d be bland (and a little Stimulating.
These are the Diets in the puerile &
Catarrhal.

Respecting the Tuberculous, it has
been said that there is great danger from
Inflammⁿ & Suppuration (and some direct
the most spare and most refrigerent. It is
allowed to be a Scrophula (and low Diet is
not found useful in Struma; hence a ge-
nerous Diet has been accord^d in the Tu-
berculous (and I approve the latter, some
wish to recruit (and give Vigor to the Sys-
tem, we may treat the Scroph^l (and
Dietetic Nutritious Aliment. as being
here indicated, for it gives occasion to the
Adhesive Inflammⁿ (and besides the debi-
litated State of the patient, the Strong
Inclination (and Cravings of the pati^t
for animal food are always to be regressed. These

These cravings from the Opinion of their
being frantic, were called unnatural, &
are denied by most pract.^{rs} But I see
no reason why they sh^d. not more commonly
be indulged in all cases, except where they
point to any thing destructive. And we see
in Dropsy, where formerly Liquids were
strictly forbidden that in some species
the plentiful admission of Drink is now
found essentially necessary to the removal
of the Complaint, therefore I sh^d. recommend
a moderate Indulgence. And hence in tuber-
culous Consumption we may grant the request
of the Pat^t. (and especially in the latter
state where the Exhaustion is great.
The Animal Food to be selected, sh^d. be
of a nutritious and mild kind (and the
most

most alkaliescent is to be avoided (and it
shd always be well cooked (and rendered less
stimulating).

In Drinks, as in Diet, I hold
the taste of the patient to be the principal
direction. I w^d not deny the fermented liquors
the Vinous (and the Spiritous, but they shd
be diluted, (and where severe Thirst occurs
Drinks are principally indicated (and they
shd be indulged freely, as Teat of Water
Milk (and Water.

The State of the atmosphere influences
the patient much a fine dry atmosphere
is always to be sought for. The pat^t
often find advantage from Native
Air, but this perhaps is nothing
more than a return to their (early
their Friends (and Possessions, these

The air sh^d be warm, for physical pa-
tients to have derived advantage from a warm
climate (and being near the sea, for my-
self latter situation the Heat (and Cold are much
moderated, (and besides some further pecu-
liarity exists in sea air (and I think there
is a probability of this being useful in
the tuberculous, from the vicinity of the sea
a certain proportion of salt is diffused in the
air (and applied to the lungs, by Inspi-
ration (and so to the scrophulous sores
(and we know it is useful externally to
these sores.

With reg^d to Cloaths, the patient sh^d
never be burdened with too much. Cloaths
by day, nor bed cloaths to occasion
sweating, Cotton shirts are useful, as
they tend to absorb the sweat (and

to preserve the due Circulation (and regular Excretions.

Also an regular (and lax discharge by the belly is to be kept up, by the Cream of Tartar or Len. Elect: but the belly sh^d rather be kept regular by Diet. than by Medicines, for Diarrhea is to be dreaded more than Costiveness.

The passions sh^d be regulated (and more danger is to be dreaded from the exuberating than from the depressing passions, for at the return of the paroxysm the spirits are wonderfully great, yet the physician sh^d. not discourage the patients Expectations (and Hopes for depression is. prove more injurious.

Exercise is always to be advised where the strength is sufficient (and of Exercise well admit, but diff^r modes of Gestation are

are better than Walking, because the Ex-
-ertion of the Muscular Motion excites the
Cough, & is bad (and injurious; therefore
Lying on Horseback or in a chaise is to be
preferred, but Sea Voyages are for many
reasons evēly much better adopted, but
I can't recommend long Voyages, because
they may be exposed to bad Weather &
Numbalefs inconveniencies, therefore I w^d
recommend daily Excursion over a Ferry or an
Arm of the Sea. The Sea Air contributes
something to the amendment of y^e patient.

I shall now say something with
regard to Obviating urgent Symptoms
Measures to amuse (and to alleviate
I shall only mention some of them
and first the Cough. This Complaint
requires attention when it is urgent &

and in all the species this subsists where
it is under the form of an emica it ought
to be encouraged, and we ought to look u-
pon it as useful; but the Cough in the
Tuberculous arising from emulation is to be
obviated, and for this the Maculagins &
dry substances applied to the fauces are
useful. and if these fail Opium may be
applied with advantage, where it arises
from increased Irritability of the Lungs.

The Dianthea is sometimes remedied by
absorbents as the Potio Ferulacea and
sometimes by antiseptics, as the Dist
Decoct. Cori. Peru. & Suc. Limon. & sometimes
more powerful astringents are required
as the Jusq. Japonica, with a moderate
mixture of an anodyne, as the T.
Thibairo, &c. ————— The

The Collegiative Sweats are to be avoided by
the Cort. Peruv. & Elc. Vitr. acid, but just
a trial of more gentle Methods sh^d. be used
to moderate the Temperature of the surface
of the body, or diminishing the sweating, when
it returns periodically, as if in the morning
ordering the patient to rise from his bed
a little before the time, the sweating is
expected to return.

I have now finished the Treatment of
Pthus (and wish my suggestions may
be useful to you. I

Febres

FEBRES, Or

Fievers strictly called

Observations

on the general Doctrine of Fevers.

Simple Fever is a Disease sui generis
and we should carefully make a distinction
between the essential (and the accidental symp-
toms of it.

Historia - vide Bullens Lines.

1 Where the sensation of Cold is to the first
extremely severe, but to the Thermom. there
is no Sign of it. 2 The pulse is quickened
but the Number of pulsations seldom exceeds 90
3. Augmented Heat is evident, both by
the Sensation of the patient & by
the Thermom. It has been called *Calor*
Mordicans or *Mordax*. 4th

A Thrust

5. Febrile Debility, Debility occurs in
every febrile state, but there is something
very different from mere weakness in
febrile Debility for the patients are
weaker after a fever than during its con-
tinuance. Again we sometimes perceive
a morbid Augmentation of strength, it
resembles the violent action produced by
intoxication. Third kind of febrile Debi-
lity is always present, for where the
power of action is strong, yet it is inadequate
There are however great varieties and Singu-
larities in this febrile Debility, thus affected
by Changes in the position of the body
as from the horizontal to the erect, thus
it is much more dependent on other
Circumstances than the state of the
Muscular fibres. — — 6

6. Anaxetous Febrilis has been marked as
the characteristic Symptom of Idiopathic fever
(and I do not imagine that it ever occurs in any
of the Disease. 7. Delirium or some dis-
turbance of the mental Faculties.

These 7 are essential Symptoms without
the presence of them all. Fever can't be
said to be present. It may consist of one or
more symptoms, but still they may be
reduced to this generic Name.

When a spontaneous Evacuation comes on
and when the pulse after this becomes slower
we may conclude that the Evacuation is
salutary.

Fevers have been terminated some-
times by a discharge (under the form of
salivation) without regarding the origin
or prejudices concerning critical days
many believe that fevers terminate
on

on some certain days rather than others
I wd. not however wth Dr Cullen be dis-
posed to adopt it, for it is not supported by
Modern observation, Nor can it be esta-
blished by reasoning.

Causes. The disposition to Fever is not
connected with Age or sex, it seems to depend
in some peculiarly of the Nervous power
of it we are quite ignorant

Exciting Causes. Gen^l Hard.
1. Contagion, or an active matter generated
in the human system, I don't consider this
as so frequent a Cause as has been imagined
by authors, about the Contagion. If
therefore we know nothing, but we have
great reason to imagine that there is a
Sameness in the Matter of it.

2. Putrid Effluvia arising from
Other Substances than the human Body

3 Cold Mus is a very common cause of Fevers we have occasion to treat of in practice & Next notwithstanding its opposition to Cold may certainly be placed here various Annulating Causes, as irregularities in Eating and Drinking, Humors introduced into the blood vessels, an increase or suppression of certain discharges

5. Mental Causes, in passions both exciting & depressing as Anger Surprise Fear &c I know an instance of a typhoid febricidal Fever being produced by fear (and proving fatal in 11 days

6 Long continued Exertions whether of Mind or Body.

7 State of the Atmosphere in w^{ch} contagion or putrid Effluvia does not exist.

The Proximate Cause is not yet determined wth any degree of certainty. There are 3 prevailing Species of Morbid Matter

2. Senter. 3. Spasm

The first was introduced by Sydenham
and is founded on

1. The Analogy of Contagious Diseases.

2. Because proper fever is communicated by
Contagion

3. From the salutary conclusions of
many fevers by critical Evacuations, as
by Stool urine, sweat &c.

But to every reasonable Man these ar-
guments will *prima facie* sink self
refuted. We need not therefore enumerate
the Circumstances to prove their insufficiency

Senter. This Originated from Boerhaave
he places the immediate Cause of fever
in a preternat^l fever Senter of the fluids
but none of the remote Causes pro-
duce it, nor is there any evidence of
its existence during the presence of
the fever —

Spasm this was first introduced by
Hoff

Hoffman (and it is very beautifully explained in his own words (vide Verba Hoffman))
That theory has been fully adopted (and much laboured by Cullen. But to prove y.^e Doctrine it must first be established.

1. That the Remote Causes induce Debility
 2. That Debility induces Spasm
 - 3 That Spasm induces increased Action
- The Debility in Fevers consists in inordinate action. The Debility Many who are subject to Intermittents, are stronger than when they are well.

The Debility in Intermittents (and in Typhus is much less consid.^{ed} at the commencement than at the termination of those Diseases.

2^d. That Debility produces Spasm, is only offered as a probable conjecture, it has not been explained upon any probable grounds, we have no certain evidence of

of the existence of Spasm nor have we
evidence that Debility produces Spasm.
The sense of Stricture at the surface is I think
a sufficient proof of the existence of Spasm, but
we may imagine that this is only temporary
because in the progress of Fevers we have
indubitable evidence of the relaxation of this
supposed Spasm is not a solution of the
Fever.

Debility is not the cause of Spasm, for
it must arise either from a Stimulus or
from Relaxation, there is certainly a tendency
to (more moderate action when atonia is
present; in this sense we may say that
atonia generates Spasm, but here atonia
and Spasm are not connected as cause
and Effect.

There are many of the essential symptoms
of fever in w^{ch} Spasm is not
at all concerned, as the Nausea,
anxiety

Anxieties, Confusion of head, &c.

3. We can't imagine the increased Action in fever can proceed from any such Cause as Spasm, because the Pulse often sinks when this supposed Spasm subsists, it must therefore arise from some unknown Cause actuating the Vessels about the part.

I think there is a morbid condition of the Brain in Fever.

In the Practice we can only attend to the Juvantia and Sedantia, for we can do nothing more.

To this morbid condition of the Brain we may attribute all the Symptoms of fever, both essential and accidental. The increased action of the Heart may be produced by an increased irritability the stimulating Cause removing the same.

Febrio

Febrile Debility, then does not consist
in real weakness, hence we can easily
attribute it to a morbid condition of the
Brain. This is exemplified by any change
of posture, for a horizontal posture will
restore strength, while an erect posture
will not. This morbid condition of the
Brain we call the proximate Cause of fever
Bure. It terminates in Health either
in consequence of Circumstances induced
by art.

Fever has frequently been cut short
by the Operation of some Medicines, as
by Antimonials, by sudden Abundances
of temperature, by the Bark, &c.

Advantages have been often de-
rived by supporting critical Dischar-
ges. We may also do good by
removing or mitigating Sanguine
Symptoms. — There

There are 3 objects

1. To obtain an artificial Termination
2. To promote a Natl. Termination
3. To alleviate urgent symptoms

Ephemeræ

Under this I wd. place simple Fever
it's out regarding its duration, if it con-
sists of only one paroxysm, tho' genly
it seldom exceeds 3 Hours. It sometimes
terminates by a Hemorrh from the nose
by a sediment in the urine, and by a
copious Sweat.

This often arises from the influence
of Passions and other such sudden
powers, as sudden Heat &c &c
all

All these may induce this morbid
State of the Brain. The peculiar Con-
dition is very liable to this State from the
extreme irritability.

The Cure depends more upon the Op-
erations of Nature than upon Art. Delirium
Annum (and sweating have sometimes
produced a Cure. It often makes a tran-
sition from this to the Insanij State
and sometimes to the Typhoid.

When the pulse is very hard and strong
we may expect a transition to the Insanij
State. Treatment requisite to the
Cold Stage. unless this is very severe
we should do nothing. When something
comes on we may encourage it by

by mild Purgatives.

Hot Stage. Here we must mitigate the distress, and shorten the duration of the hot Stage. Some times we may indulge cold Drinks, and cold Water Semons (and Water &c, but this is only where there is a tendency to Inflammⁿ. Where we wish to encourage Sweat the Air of the Chamber must be kept temperate, (and they sh^d. be kept tightly covered (and some of the Extrem^s may be exposed with advantage, thus we shall produce a sweat very easily. The most gentle Purgatives must be used, not the Stimulant ones, but those we produce their effects by relaxing, such as the tepid Bath, where the Water is only moderately warm

warm, Indusi, Salin &c we may re-
lar the surface by Opium, w^h is very
effectual, but it increases the Confusion
of Head

Stroking sh^d be encouraged till the
pulse comes nearly to its natural stan-
dard (and especially till the Confusion of
Head and Anxieties are diminished or
gone

When we restrain it, this sh^d be done
in a very gentle manner, the Drinks
sh^d be taken a little colder, and the
covering sh^d be made gradually lighter.

Regimen, Mild Drinks, a little
occasional are the best, the food sh^d be
Vegetable and light.

We need not, with the Antients
give purgatives after such fevers

for they do mischief, we may indeed
give mild Laxatives, or rather direct a
laxative Regimen —

Tymocha

This is not a very rare Occurrence, the
essential Nature of this Disease is a phlo-
gistic Diathesis without local Inflammⁿ.
It germin^{ly} terminates sooner than Typhus
and there is no cold fit after the first Access
— the only thing perceptible is a slight
Premissnow at Intervals, the very high Ex-
citement very often induces Death by
induced Debility. —

It is more frequent in Males than
Females and in Cold than in Warm
Weather

It is more frequent in Males than Females
(and in Cold than in Warm Weather. It arises
from whatever Stimulates the System as
Violent Exercise, ~~then Drunkenness~~, violent
Heat (and other Stimuli acting both ex-
ternally and internally).

It commonly terminates in Recovery
and frequently removes chronic Diseases.

The Crisis is either by Diarrhea by Hemorrhage
or by Sweating, the latter is the most gentle.

These causes we may suppose to operate by
inducing the morbid state of the Brain a-
bove mentioned.

The object in the Cure is to be directed
towards. 1st The removing or moderating
stimulating causes, we tend to induce
or support the fever —

2nd The diminution of the increased
action

action of the sanguiferous system.

3. The restoration of a natl. condition to the different secretions and Excretions from the Body.

4. The obviating such urgent Symp.^s as may occasionally occur.

V.D. must be first used even before Emetics but here we must remember the Maxim Nocet per se prodest easus.

Emetics are indicated by a bad taste in the mouth and by a Nausea present. Sometimes, the mildest ones are the best as Infus Cham. Specac. &c.

Cathartics generally stimulate too much, and their administration may be superseded by injections for

for they have a tendency to increase the
Diathesis phlogistica, yet I think re-
quent Cathartics may be used wth success
as from Part given to J^r every hour,
donec alvum solent, when a griping
place may be supplied by Len. Elec^t.
and they sh^d. never be allowed to pass
2 days together without a stool. We must
diminish action by Refrigerants, as
the Nitrous mixture, acidulated Drinks
& Diluents. Ye for by producing a gentle
Diaphoresis we do much service, at tho
a proper one is extremely harmful.

Antimonials operate as Laxatives
as Diaphoretics (and as Specifics &c.
given in nauseating doses, it produces
so much uneasiness that it is harmful
and I think we may produce Diapho-
resis without exciting Nausea, w^{ch} of

of itself is as bad as fever (and I know
desert the practice of exciting Nausea by Anti-
monials, and give them only astringents or
Laxatives. Their specific Action I don't at
all believe, we can always perceive a sen-
sible Operation.

Pediluvium is extremely useful where
the feet are parched (and dry) often produces
a gentl. Diaphoresis.

Fomentation of the feet may be generally
preferred to the former, and may be continued
half an hour. In the Savage Nations they
not raise a sweat by the Vapor Bath
and immediately after plunge the patient into
a River, then rub him dry (and put him
to bed. —

Blisters I have employed I think with
advantage —

Opurates are useful as counteracting long continued Watchfulness, but they only obviate Symptoms.

Pregnancy. The Diet sh^d be spare and refrigerant, taken from the Veg^l Kingdom, with the acidulated Drinks, cold water, &c. and a cool temperature, the Cloathing sh^d be thin and freely changed, the posture sh^d be nearly horizontal.

Opuratus

In this Disease the use of wine may be indulged wth much more safety than Opium, the former I have tried in a multitude of cases (and no disadvantages followed to balance the advantages w^{ch} it evidently produced, there was no confusion of Head &c; but altho Opium relieves the febrile symptoms it generally produces a wildness and confusion of Head.

In

Intermittens.

The best method of distinction, is into Vernal and Autumnal, for this leads to practical Utility.

In the Vernal the Inflaming Diathesis prevails in the Autumnal the opposite State.

It is now agreed that the Miasma from Marshes is the only general Cause of this Disease.

It commonly attacks the debilitated and irritable, but even those who are ~~as~~ early habituated to this Miasma, are not so liable to be affected with it.

Prognosis. Vernal Intermittents are less dangerous than Autumnal, and Tertians are more easily cured than Quartans, where the purgation is prompt, less favorable, where it anti-

Antispasmodics ~~are~~ dangerous. Visceral obstructions induce danger. Eruptions are favourable.

Practice. The Treatment may be deferred.

1. To mitigate and shorten y.^e paroxysm
2. To obviate urgent symptoms, particularly those of an Inflammatory & putrid Nature.
3. To obtain a complete Apyrexia.
4. To prevent the return of y.^e paroxysm
5. To prevent the return of y.^e Disease

Emetics. Full vomiting at the commencement is almost necessary, for it paves the way for other Remedies. In Canada they cure Intermittents by Tartar Emetic alone.

Antispasmodics tending to forward sweat, here the Stimulating ones are best, and sh^d be given before the

the cold fit, as Sp. C. C. one lately
they have given Opium during the hot
fit. It has often produced excessive sweat
yet there are but very few instances in it
it is requisite, these are where a complete
Intermission does not take place, but of
means of promoting the sweat are as use-
ful, as fomenting the feet, warm Bath-
ing, &c. -

The best Diaphoretics are the
neutral Draughts, as saline Julap, sp.
Mucil. &c sometimes we may with great
advantage give the Pulv. Dov. to obtain
an Apyrexia.

Sometimes in Venial Intermissions
we must combat Inflam^{ty} Symp^{ts}. by
V. N. and by Blistering, but these
must be used sparingly. — The

We must also obviate costiveness by
Cathartics in the vernal and by gentle
Laxatives in the autumnal Intermittents.

During the Intermittents all the Vegetable
Tonics have been employed, but the best
Pine seems to be the best of all. The
best mode of administering it has afforded
matter of much alteration, it is now generally
known to be much more effectual in sub-
stance than when given with any Men-
struum, or with any Combination. Some
wish to give it before the fit in very large
quantity. This mode is not dangerous, but
it is certainly not so useful as some
others. The best mode is to begin
its use as soon as the paroxysm
ceases, and to give it every hour in

in small doses during the *Spyreria*

It is extremely probable that the Bark
of some of our own trees might supply
the place of the Peruvian. The *Salix alba*,
Salix fragilis, *Prunus Padus*, *Prunus*
Spinosa & *Fraxinus excelsior*, are
said to resemble the Peruvian in efficacy
very much, (and the *S. Tona Jama*
censis has been said to resemble it still
more

The Mineral Tonics are also used
as *Alum*, *Chalybeates*, *Vitriol album*,
(and *Cerul* (and *Sacch Saturni*
have also been used with success.
The *cor. subl.* has been said
to cure obstinate Cases.

I have used Arsenic once or twice,
but it is extremely dangerous, the method
is to dissolve ℥i of Arsenic & ℥i of Opium
in ℥viij of Water, and give ʒ^{ss} ℥i℥^{ss} vel
iij. tis twice die, when it excites Cynosa.
they give an oily Mixture.

The infallible tasteless Aque Dropps
of Wilson in Melbourn are said to be
actually very powerful.

S.M.S.

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\$ 2.86

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18. 11. 1871
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the matter of the
above named person, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]

